

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 341.—Vol. XIII.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1848.

[SIXPENCE.]

THE RAILWAY QUESTION.

THE spectacle offered by Great Britain in the memorable year 1845 was by no means creditable to our character as a nation. The speculation of the period passed the limits of folly, and bordered upon those of crime. Under the influence of cupidity, men who perfectly well knew that the Railways then projected could not be constructed, and that even if they could be constructed, they could not remunerate the *bonâ fide* shareholders, rushed into the market for premiums, and fostered the frenzy which they did not share. As in the Mississippi madness which afflicted the French, and the South Sea delusion which made lunatics of the English, at the commencement of the eighteenth century, wise and foolish, great and little, rich and poor, were smitten with the lust of gain; all ranks and classes of men scrambled for wealth, not caring who was ruined if they could gain a portion of the spoil—not condescending even to look at remote but inevitable consequences, if, in the meantime, they could clutch premiums; and, in many instances, loading with abuse the few sage and cool-headed men who in that time of frenzy were courageous enough to tell the truth. The madness was so contagious, that not only that simple and credulous portion of the speculators who in good faith considered Railway stock as the most stable and the most profitable of all forms of investment; but the wiser minority, who were perfectly aware that “it was not and could not come to good,” yielded to the irresistible attraction of the new and fierce excitement of the time.

Though in earlier periods of our commercial history we had been guilty of astounding folly, all previous follies were cast into the shade by the superior magnificence of this. Too serious to be laughed at, too violent to be arrested, too obstinate to be reasoned down, too attractive to be despised, too natural to be wondered at—all that sensible men

could do was to watch the course of the mania, and predict a day of reckoning and a return to reason. As they predicted, the day of the reaction arrived. The rush out of railway speculation was as violent and unreasonable as the rush in. The madness of cupidity was succeeded by the madness of fear, and dupers and duped floundered together into one large quagmire of perplexity, alarm, and bankruptcy. So true it is that error invariably carries its own punishment along with it; and that the rule of right is never violated with impunity, either by small offenders or by great ones, by individuals or by nations.

But the great panic blew over, the first unreasonable terror and distrust subsided, and men looked somewhat more dispassionately upon the true state of the undertakings to which they were pledged. Attempts were made by those whose sole business was Railway management, and who were interested professionally, either as engineers or law agents, in the stability and prosperity of these undertakings, to put the best face upon the matter, and to depict the various projects in the most flattering light. These attempts were far from unsuccessful, and something like confidence in the great lines of Railway succeeded the panic of 1846. Amalgamations and extensions became the order of the day. Competing companies were bought up, branch lines were undertaken, and previously established short lines were drawn into the “system” of the great ones.

The cost at which all these operations was effected was startling. Six, and eight, and even ten per cent. was continually guaranteed to the shareholders of such lines as were necessary for the extension of the great leviathans; but though people wondered, they did not distrust. Shares continued at a premium; tempting dividends were declared, and the Railway world continued to wag almost as merrily as before. This comfortable state of things did not, however,

last long. It was found that, although dividends of eight and ten per cent. were declared, the calls were far more onerous than the dividends were remunerative; and that the man who received a dividend of ten pounds on a share, had not unfrequently to pay twenty or thirty as a call, to carry on the work either of construction or of amalgamation. Railway affairs underwent another change in popular estimation. A new form of mistrust arose—a mistrust that these glittering and too beautiful dividends were declared out of capital, not out of revenue; and that the expenses of Railway management were too enormous to allow even moderate dividends, without a total change of system. We are in the midst of this new perplexity at the present moment; and the stock of the Great London and North-Western line—the triton among the minnows of railways—which, in the palmy days of confidence, was considered cheap at 250, is down at par, or a shade under, with a tendency to a still further depreciation.

Other lines, both great and small, are in a similar predicament; and thousands and tens of thousands of persons, who have invested their savings in these great national and pre-eminently useful undertakings, see their property gradually melting before their eyes, without power to avert the ruin, or even to stop it at the point to which it has arrived. They would, in many instances, be content to surrender their shares, to be secured from further liability. But, even upon these terms, they cannot free themselves. Calls continue to be made, and must be met—not under the simple penalty of loss of interest in the concern—but under the aggravated penalty of the liability of the whole fortune of shareholders, if the demand be disregarded. Thirty-one millions of pounds sterling were called up last year; nearly twenty-six millions have been called up this year; and the Directors of the various Companies are empowered by their acts of Parliament to make further calls for the completion of their lines,



OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—BARDNEY-BRIDGE.—(SEE PAGE 272.)

of no less than 170 millions. Can the shareholders continue to meet this enormous drain? is one question now very seriously asked. Can the established lines continue (burdened as they are with amalgamations, leases, and preference shares) to pay remunerative dividends? is another question no less urgently put. Whilst a third question, quite as important as either, arises, should both of them be answered in the negative, which is—What should be done to put an end to the first evil, and to bring Railways into a fair condition—useful to the public, and remunerative to the men by whose energy and enterprise these triumphs of our civilisation have been constructed?

Without going minutely into figures, it may be stated, on authority which we have not seen impugned or contradicted, that, independently of a capital of nearly 24 millions expended upon lines which as yet pay no dividend, a sum of £107,390,000 represents the actual capital of the lines in full operation, and which pay dividends of greater or lesser amount. The traffic receipts of these lines in the aggregate, for the past half-year, amounted to £4,346,475. If these receipts were all profit—if the lines cost nothing to manage or to keep in repair, the average dividend fairly payable upon the railway property of the kingdom would slightly exceed 8 per cent. But the receipts are not all profit: the management is liberal; armies of directors, engineers, clerks, drivers, policemen, and station-keepers are employed; the wear and tear is considerable; the public convenience is generously looked to; and trains are constantly kept running to suit both the necessities of the man who travels for business, and the whims of him who travels for pleasure. So costly or so liberal is the management, that the working expenditure amounted to £2,100,737 for the past half-year, reducing the dividend from 8 to somewhat less than 4 per cent.

The attention both of Railway Directors and the public has been so strongly drawn to these facts—the fall of stock has spoken in language so plain of impending ruin, unless a change of system be adopted—that attempts have been made to save expense by effecting amalgamations of the great lines; and schemes have been debated whereby the fares would be raised to the public, and a morning and evening train substituted for the hourly or even half-hourly trains that now whirl us from one end of the country to the other. There can be no doubt, we think, that union for the purposes of cheap and efficient management would answer its object. There can be no doubt, also, that the companies can not be expected to convey the public at fares which are unremunerative; and as little doubt, that, if two or three trains a day would meet all the legitimate necessities of the travelling public, it is a mere waste of the resources of the management to run a larger number.

But the two last-mentioned reforms are of a nature to require tender handling. If the fares be raised too high, and if trains are too infrequent, travelling for pleasure will receive a check which will seriously endanger dividends; and we shall, notwithstanding the magnificent facilities of railway locomotion, make a step backwards towards the days of slow coaches, and thousands will be induced to stay at home, who, under the present system, are tempted into travelling. Upon the first point, too, although the advantages of union are obvious enough to shareholders, they are not quite so obviously calculated to promote the interest of the public. Already the principal lines are great, and by many considered oppressive and dangerous monopolies. A junction of three such lines as the North-Western, the Great Western, and the South-Western, would put an amount of power into the hands of their joint directors which might be abused. Already some, if not all, of these companies, have shown themselves tyrannical enough. To compel people to travel in first-class carriages, they have made second-class carriages as uncomfortable as they dared; and had it not been for the forcible interference of the State, their carriages for the poor would have been little if any better than the trucks for the conveyance of cattle.

In France and Belgium, where the State has exercised a more careful supervision over Railway management, the carriages for second-class passengers are as comfortable as first-class carriages with us; and the mercenary tyranny of rendering poverty unnecessarily uncomfortable has not been resorted to. This is but one of many forms of public evil, which these great monopolies may assume; and it becomes a question of national importance, whether it is right to consent to any further increase of power in the hands of Railway Directors. It seems to us—all-important as these and other questions of profit are to the great mass of capitalists, large and small, who have invested their wealth in these splendid undertakings—that we must not, in our pity for them, lose sight of the great interests of the whole people, which are involved not only in the prosperity, but in the proper management of the great highways of the kingdom. The past career of the men who are now at the head of these lines is not of a character to give either Railway proprietors or the public any overweening confidence in their prudence or their capacity; and it has more than once been pointed out, that Parliament committed an error in trusting any private individuals with such powers as have been confided to them.

The highways of the nation should, we think, belong to the nation; and the present depression, caused by the faults, follies, and over-reaching cupidity of those who undertook, for private purposes, the management of such large undertakings, offers an opportunity for retrieving the past error, and buying them in on behalf of the whole people. Whatever Railway Directors may think upon the point, we are of opinion that the large majority of their unfortunate shareholders would only be too happy to know that such a solution of the manifold difficulties that beset them was likely to be successfully attempted by the Legislature of this country.

THE IRISH CONVICTS.—It is understood that the Cabinet Council on Tuesday was held for the purpose of considering the recommendations to mercy which had been preferred by the several Juries on the trials of Smith O'Brien and his accomplices at Tipperary; and that the result of the deliberations of the Council is a determination to give effect to those humane appeals, and to spare the lives of the prisoners.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRAT, HECKER, IN NEW YORK.—Riot.—On the arrival of the steam-ship *Hermann* at New York, a riot occurred on the pier between two parties of Germans, during which knives were freely used, and several persons severely injured. Among the Germans residing in the First Ward there were two parties, the democrats and aristocrats, between whom feelings of animosity have long existed, increased by the opposition of one of the parties to the Society for Protecting German Emigrants. On the arrival of the steam-ship both parties met on the pier for the purpose of receiving Frederick Hecker, when they came in collision, and the result was the defeat of the aristocratic party, who retired. In about two hours, however, they returned with a reinforcement, and met their opponents in Broadway, at the head of Morris-street, when a regular fight ensued between them. A posse of policemen were soon on the ground, for the purpose of preserving the peace, but for some time their efforts were ineffectual. During the riot from 15 to 20 persons were either stabbed or severely bruised.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Another modification of the Ministry has taken place this week: M. Goudchaux having resigned the office of Minister of the Finances, has been succeeded by M. Trouvé-Chauvel; and M. Recurt has been appointed Prefect of the Seine in place of M. Trouvé-Chauvel.

The tedious discussion on the Constitution has at length been brought to a close, and thus one of the three great steps necessary to draw the French Republic out of its "provisional" state has been taken. The Presidential election and the enactment of a code of "organic laws" remain, however, to be accomplished, before the Republic can be said to be fairly "on its legs." The former engrossed public attention, almost to the exclusion of every other subject; and with respect to it, it was understood generally that the Government desired the prorogation of the Assembly immediately after the adoption of the Constitution, in order to allow the representatives to go into the departments, to prepare the country for the election of the President of the Republic, and to direct their constituents in the choice of a proper candidate, which was interpreted to mean a canvass for General Cavaignac.

Several crowded meetings of the Club of the Rue de Poitiers were held during the week, for the purpose of considering what part it would be thought advisable for the Moderate party to take on the subject. M. Degoussé, one of the questors of the Assembly, was the only one who spoke on these occasions in favour of the Government plan, and in opposition to the proposition of M. Fresnau, a member of the Moderate party, who had given notice of a motion to the effect that there should be no prorogation, and that the Assembly should sit during the election *en permanence*. He contended that it was absolutely necessary, in the present critical position of affairs, that the representatives should go to their provinces, to enlighten and direct the people on the choice of a President. MM. Thiers, Mauguin, Berryer, &c., strongly protested against any such individual plan of action. They declared that it was only as a collective body, by its acts as the representative Assembly of the nation, and by its official political acts, that the National Assembly ought to endeavour to influence public opinion, or could do so with propriety and advantage to the State. The result of these discussions was, that the club almost unanimously determined that it should oppose the prorogation; but that it would, at the same time, do all in its power to assist the Government in the preservation of order during the approaching momentous epoch.

In the National Assembly, on Friday, the Government sustained a damaging defeat on the subject of "military substitutes." In the original project of the Constitution, the right of *remplacement militaire*, or the power enjoyed by every citizen who should be drawn for the army to serve by a substitute, was interdicted. This clause was afterwards removed; and it was proposed to adjourn the question until the epoch of forming the organic laws. Considerable alarm, however, was created through the country by the mere rumour of the possibility that every citizen might be compelled to serve in the army in person, no matter what his situation or circumstances; and the public anxiety had become so extreme, that the majority of the Assembly considered that the question could not even be adjourned, so as to leave any uncertainty remaining. The Government, however, through General Lamoricière, Minister of War, proposed the mere adjournment, for the present, of the question of interdiction, and in this they were supported by the party of the ultra-Democrats. The Moderate party and the Legitimists gave the most energetic opposition to the proposition of the Government, and MM. Thiers and Delarochejaquelin delivered speeches against the proposition. Upon the division, the Government were left in a minority of 289 against 503.

On Saturday, accordingly, the discussion of the question was resumed; and M. Thiers delivered an able speech full of historic illustration and reference to the wars of the Empire, and the opinions of Napoleon on the constitution of armies, with a view to showing the impolicy and impracticability of the abolition of substitutes.

The question was brought to an issue by the moving of the following proposition:—"The right to serve in the army by substitutes is interdicted," which, on being put to the vote, was rejected by 663 to 140. The Assembly afterwards adopted an amendment of M. Deslongrais, adopting the principle of the right to military service by means of substitutes, and postponing, until the discussion on the Organic Law, the settlement of the mode and conditions by which each citizen may liberate himself from the military service.

The Assembly next rejected an amendment of M. Pierre Leroux, who proposed to exempt "all citizens professing a creed which reprobated war as a barbarous principle, and contrary to divine and human laws."

On the abolition of the state of siege in Paris, a decree was proposed by M. Marie, in order to strengthen the hands of Government, the purport of which is to expedite the course of legal proceedings against the press. This decree was examined in the standing committees of the National Assembly on Saturday last, and the majority of the Commissioners appointed by the Committees to prepare a report on the subject declared themselves in favour of the measure.

Another Social and Democratic banquet took place on Sunday, called the Banquet of Passy. There were from 4000 to 5000 persons present; but M. Ledru-Rollin did not preside. The only representatives present were MM. Théodore Bac, Greppo Pierre Leroux, Pierre Leroux Buvignier, Martin-Barnard, Laurent, and Fargin Fayolle. The toasts were of the usual Social and Democratic character; the only remarkable ones being, "To the Return of the Exiles," and "To the speedy advent of Socialism." The latter was proposed by M. Proudhon. The proceedings were perfectly peaceful.

The ultra-Democratic and Socialist clubs, whose existence was justly considered incompatible with good order or public tranquillity; viz. the Club of Charonne, the Club of the Grosse Tête, and the Club of the Acacias, in the Rue St. Antoine, have been closed by virtue of an ordinance issued from the council-chamber.

A review of part of the National Guard, the Garde Mobile, and some regiments of the line, by General Changarnier, took place on Sunday in the Place du Carrousel. It was observed on the occasion that the cry of "*Vive la République!*" was heard here and there among the line; but the National Guard was silent and cold. Cries of "Down with Cavaignac!" were heard from among the crowd which was present on the occasion.

In consequence of a report circulated that an *émée* was about to take place under the name of Bonapartism, Prince Louis Napoleon published in the journals of Tuesday a memorandum to the following effect:—"Well-informed persons having assured M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte that certain persons were labouring secretly to prepare an *émée* in his name, with the evident purpose of compromising him in the eyes of sincere Republicans and the friends of order, M. Louis Napoleon has decided to inform M. Dufaure, Minister of the Interior, of the reports; and indignantly rejects all participation in proceedings so completely contrary to his political opinions, and so entirely at variance with the conduct he has pursued since the 24th February."

M. de Lamartine, who had left Paris on a provincial tour, was, on his arrival at Maçon "en route" for his *château* at Monceau, presented by the Mayor with a complimentary address, to which M. de Lamartine delivered a suitable answer. M. de Lamartine gave on the occasion 3000 francs to be distributed among the poor. The tour of the distinguished orator in the provinces has been generally considered as undertaken with a view to his candidature to the Presidency; but a paragraph in the Bordeaux journals would lead to the impression that he declines the candidature.

The organisation of the 300 battalions of the National Guard Mobile was being actively proceeded with at the Ministry of War. Almost all the persons who formed part of the first category had already received a letter inviting them to appear at their respective *mairies*, should they have any complaint to make. It was said that the 300 battalions were to be simultaneously formed before the end of the year, and that a certain part of the officers were to be chosen from amongst the non-commissioned officers belonging to the six companies of veterans in barracks at Paris.

Some surprise was manifested in Paris on Monday at the sight of forty-five pieces of artillery, quite new, of the calibre of 8, 12, 16, and 24-pounders, mounted on new gun-carriages, and escorted by a double column of troops, with, it was said, their muskets loaded with ball-cartridge. They arrived from Vincennes, and, having traversed the Boulevards at a quick pace, they proceeded through the Champs Elysées and the Bois de Boulogne to the fortress of Mont Valerien. This fort is at present armed with a hundred pieces of cannon. The other forts round Paris have likewise been provided with artillery.

The Journal du Peuple, of Bayonne, states that the unfortunate Spaniards, sentenced to transportation, who had revolted at sea and sought refuge in France, had been sent back to Spain by order of the French Government. It appears that after agreeing to their surrender it changed its determination, but the second despatch arrived too late. The vessel, on board of which the refugees were embarked, had already sailed for Santander.

M. Emile de Girardin has been elected a member of the National Assembly, as representative for the Colony of Senegal.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY.—The discussion of the 10th chapter of the Articles of the Constitution was resumed. Art. 113, maintaining the Legion of Honour, and providing for the revision of its statutes, was adopted. The 114th Article, as follows:—"The territory of Algeria and of the colonies is declared a French territory, and shall be ruled by separate laws until a special law shall have placed them under the regimen of the common law"—was adopted after the rejection of one or two amendments, proposed by members who contended for the subjection of Algeria to the laws of the French Constitution, and the extension of the new Constitution to Martinique, Guadalupe, and Guiana. The discussion of Chap. XI. was then commenced. Article 115 (under this head) provides the revision of the Constitution and its total or partial modification by the National Assembly, during the last year of its legislative existence, in the following manner:—"The wish of the Assembly shall be converted into a definitive resolution, after three successive deliberations, adopted at intervals of one month, and by the three-fourths of the suffrages. The revising Assembly shall only be named for three months. It shall be exclusively occupied with the revision, for which it has been convoked. Nevertheless it may, in cases of urgency, act as a legislative assembly." An attempt was made to abolish the provision requiring a majority of three-fourths of the suffrages, and that confining the power of revision to the last year of a Legislature, but they were both defeated by small majorities. M. Dabaux next moved that the number of voters be at least 500: adopted. Art. 115 was then adopted *in toto*. After the adoption of several "transitory provisions," Art. 119 was put from the chair, providing for the election of the President by the nation immediately after the adoption of the Constitution and the discussion by the Assembly of the Organic Laws intended to complete that Constitution, but M. Dupin, in the name of the Committee, having demanded the temporary suspension of the article, and the immediate discussion of the 120th article, the Assembly adopted his proposal. M. de Puységur subsequently pro-

posed an additional article, to this effect:—"Immediately after the vote of the Constitution it shall be submitted to the sanction of the nation in the form determined by a special decree. The President of the Republic shall afterwards be elected." A division was called for, which gave only 42 votes in its favour against 733 in opposition to its adoption.

The other remaining articles were then voted, and the discussion on the Constitution was thus at last brought to a close.

TUESDAY.—M. A. Marrast presented, in the name of the Committee of the Constitution, a bill providing for the election of the President of the Republic on the 10th of December next, in the form and manner prescribed by the decree of March 5 and the instructions of March 8.

At the close of this sitting the Assembly adopted, without discussion, the *ensemble* of the bill relating to the accounts of the Provisional and Executive Governments, and adjourned at a quarter past six.

WEDNESDAY.—In to-day's sitting, an incidental discussion having arisen respecting the letter addressed to M. Dufaure by M. Louis Bonaparte, and published in the newspapers, M. Clement Thomas rose and inveighed in such violent terms against the Bonaparte family in general, and M. Louis Bonaparte in particular, that M. Pierre Bonaparte stepped forward, and, in defiance of all decency, vehemently challenged M. Clement Thomas from the foot of the tribune. The greatest confusion of course ensued, and some time elapsed before M. Jerome Bonaparte (who succeeded M. Thomas) could obtain a hearing. The hon. member observed that M. Thomas had no right to mention the candidature of his cousin as he had done, to which M. Thomas replied, amid great agitation, that M. Louis Bonaparte was a candidate, not for the Presidency, but for the Imperial dignity. After some discussion the sitting was temporarily suspended; the President vacated his seat, and proceeded to the *Salle des Pas Perdus*, where a warm altercation, followed by a second challenge, ensued between M. Pierre Bonaparte and M. Clement Thomas. The result is not stated.

On the resumption of the sitting, General Lamoricière deposited a project of decree, modifying that of the 27th of June, relative to the insurgents' sentence, to banishment, and recommending the transportation of the 3357 rebels, whose sentences have not been commuted, to Algeria, there to form agricultural establishments distinct from those of the voluntary colonists.

The Assembly next proceeded to discuss a project of decree providing for the annexation to the domain of the State of the property constituting the private domain of the ex-King Louis Philippe. The first article, empowering the Minister of Finance to adopt such measures as he might deem expedient to effect the entire liquidation of the debts of the former Civil List and private domain, as respected the State or private individuals, was adopted without discussion. The whole bill was equally voted without any opposition.

The Assembly then adjourned, after adopting another project of decree relative to the composition of the Committee of *Surveillance* of the Sinking Fund.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid, of the 20th instant, mention that the Marquis de Miraflores had resigned the government of the palace, and that a decree of the Queen had been published, investing the King with the direction of the Royal household, and suppressing the post of Governor of the Palace. The Duke de Gor, or the Duke of Alameda, would, it was believed, be appointed to assist his Majesty in the discharge of those functions.

The *Fomento*, Barcelona journal, of the 19th instant, announces the arrest of the Republican chief, Ballera, and nineteen of his followers, at Las Illas, by the French police.

ITALIAN STATES.

TUSCANY.—Intelligence from Florence to the 16th inst. gives the composition of the new Ministry which the Grand Duke of Tuscany was forced to form when the events of Vienna became known at Florence. The following are the persons composing it:—M. J. B. Nicolini, President; M. Guerrazzi, Interior; M. Montanelli, Foreign Affairs; M. Mazoni, Public Works; Professor Pigli, Public Instruction; M. Guidi Bantani, Justice; M. Penzi, Finance; M. Mariano Bugala, War. It may be remembered that M. Guerrazzi was the chief of the insurrection at Leghorn.

The report on the financial condition of Tuscany has been published, from which it appears that the public debt amounts to 47 millions of francs, and that the expenditure for 1847 was 30 millions.

NAPLES AND SICILY.—Advices, dated Messina, 13th instant, state that the greatest tranquillity prevailed, and that the place had recovered some degree of its commercial activity. The hostile forces had been separated nearly 20 miles from each other, and a large extent of neutral ground established, by the intervention of the English and French naval commanders of the station. Great anxiety prevailed to know the final terms of mediation offered by the English and French Governments, as the island was much affected by the *ad interim* state; and the utmost uncertainty prevailed whether in future it was to be governed by Neapolitan or native rule.

PIEDMONT AND LOMBARDY.—The *Concordia*, of Turin, of the 20th, contains a report of the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies of Turin of the 19th. The Minister of the Interior read a discourse containing the following statement as to the Anglo-French mediation between Austria and Northern Italy:—"1st. The bases of the propositions made by England and France are not yet accepted by Austria, and, after two months of diplomatic discussion, the place of holding a Congress is not yet fixed.—2nd. The armistice is prolonged from eight days to eight days.—3rd. If the mediation shall not succeed, the Government is ready to resume hostilities, but it alone will be the judge of the time and opportunity. Austria (added the Minister) has only temporised, refusing all propositions made to choose a place for negotiations. Innsbruck has been proposed, but Austria has not yet replied. Radetzki has failed in the conditions of the armistice. The Ministry have made remonstrances, which have been supported by the mediating powers, but no direct answer has been received from the Cabinet of Vienna. The Government of the King then declared, that, bound by its promise, it had waited the issue of the mediation, but with its hand on the guard of its sword. The mediating powers had proposed a prorogation of the armistice for 30 days. Austria had replied that she would not attack if she were not attacked. Hostilities were not to be resumed without notice."

From Milan there is news of an insurrection against the Austrians on the 18th, which, however, has not been confirmed, and is generally doubted. The intelligence is dated Alessandria (Piedmont), the 19th inst., and states that a special courier had reached that fortress from Milan, which he had left on the 18th, and that Radetzki had mined the palaces and the cathedral, and threatened to blow them up. This did not, however, prevent the exasperated people from attacking the military. Several lives were lost, and the whole city rose in arms. The tocsin was sounding from every tower, and complete confusion prevailed.

GERMAN STATES.

FRANKFORT.—The state of siege in which the city was placed shortly after the recent insurrection, was raised by proclamation on the 21st instant.

The remains of the unfortunate Prince Lichnowski had been conveyed *via* Breslau and Ratibor, to the family seat, the Château of Graetz, near Troppau, for interment. The Frankfort papers announce the departure of Archduke Stephen from that city for London.

BAVARIA.—On the 18th instant there were some serious disturbances in Munich, on the occasion of the raising of the price of beer, the new tariff having come into operation on that day. Many breweries, bakers' shops, and public-houses were attacked and damaged, and a number of persons were wounded or otherwise injured during the collision between the rioters and the police. Numerous publicans were compelled to give their beer gratis to all comers. A number of soldiers took part in the riots. The disturbances did not originate in any political object; but the ultra-democrats (Republican) of Munich had endeavoured to turn them to account. During several hours the populace very freely indulged in their love of mischief and plunder. A rich brewer, however, made a very determined resistance with the aid of his men, who killed one of their assailants and wounded many others. The crowd at last forced an entrance, and in a few minutes succeeded in destroying several thousands of pounds worth of valuable property. Towards the afternoon martial law was proclaimed, and the rioters were dispersed. According to the latest accounts tranquillity continued undisturbed.

AUSTRIA.

At Vienna matters remain pretty nearly in the state in which we left them last week.

Jellachich, on the 16th, had made a *reconnaissance* towards Nussdorf, which is on the Danube, higher up than Vienna. On the 17th, he was moving through Schwachat, the place where the *Börsenhalle* had erroneously announced the Hungarians to have pitched their camp.

His Majesty has caused the following manifesto to be published on his entry into Olmütz:—"Having arrived at Olmütz, where I intend to reside for the present, my paternal heart feels constrained to acknowledge the proofs of faithful attachment which I received from my people throughout the whole course of my journey hither. I travelled in the midst of my soldiers, because the country is overrun by evil-minded persons, and my own faithful people could not everywhere surround me. Peasantry of my dominions, have confidence in your Emperor, as your Emperor has confidence in you. The abolition of the taxes imposed on the soil, such as the statute labour and tithes, promised by the law already published, is open to you, and I hereby reiterate my Imperial word, which has been verbally given you several times during my journey—it is my firm resolve to guarantee your liberties. Do not disquiet yourselves, my faithful peasantry; and if there are men who seek to render the words of your Emperor suspected in your eyes, consider them traitors to me and your best interests, and conduct yourselves accordingly.—FERDINAND. Countersigned, WESSENBURG.—Oct. 15."

Two members of the right centre of the Diet had been summoned by the Emperor to Olmütz, in order, it was thought, to receive instructions to form a new Ministry—a reactionary one. The following persons accompanied the Emperor and Empress:—Archduke Francis Charles, Archduchess Sophia, Prince Lobkowitz, Count Falkenhair, Prince Wasa, Counts Merveld, Grunne Grenvill, Mensdorff, and Baron Rosenthal.

The deputation sent to seek an interview with the Emperor at Olmütz saw Ferdinand on the 15th. His answer was vague; he said he was glad that the Diet was using all its endeavours to oppose anarchy, and he would try on his part to do the same. This answer seemed unsatisfactory to the Diet, which on the 17th sent a third address, stating the removal of the troops from the whole of Lower Austria, and the nomination of a responsible Ministry, were the *sine qua non* of maintenance of peace at Vienna.

On the 18th the deputy Schuselka announced to the Diet that he had during the preceding night been informed that the Hungarian army would, in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Hungarian Diet, withdraw within the Hungarian territory. M. Schuselka added, that he did not know whether that resolution had been adopted in pursuance of a new arrangement between the Hungarian deputation and Count Aensperg, or in consequence of a threat on the part of the Russian Government.

The Hungarians, it was thought, were dissatisfied with the Austrian Diet, and

hence their withdrawal from, or rather their objection to enter upon, the Austrian territory. On the other side, the Vienna National Guards were beginning to call the Diet itself to account, and it was not unlikely that Messenhauer, the Provisional Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard, would place himself at the head of the movement. He had organised three battalions of *gardes mobiles*, and had displayed considerable activity in completing the defences of the city. Eighteen cannons were planted near the Belvedere, in the vicinity of which were the headquarters of General Bismarck, a distinguished and experienced commander, warmly attached to the popular cause. Altogether, the Viennese were in possession of an artillery park of 150 guns.

Accounts dated Prague, 18th inst., state that the army about to be directed against Vienna would be assembled on the 23rd or 24th inst. That army will amount to at least 100,000 men, and from Vienna it will be marched against the Hungarians. It will be composed of the Bohemian corps of 20,000 men; the Moravians, 12,000; the army of Poland, 12,000; General Auersperg has 20,000 men under his orders; and the army of Baron Jellachich amounts to 62,000 men. The deputies to the Diet at Vienna, who quitted that capital and assembled at Prague, having sent a deputation to the Emperor to demand that the Diet should be transferred from Vienna to some other city, his Majesty returned the following reply:—"I will take care that full security be guaranteed to the Diet of Vienna, in order that it may continue its labours, because I desire that it may occupy itself, without any adjournment, with the Constitution which it has been appointed to prepare for the nation." The Emperor replied in the following terms to a deputation from the municipal authorities of Prague, which demanded a pacific intervention in favour of Vienna, menaced by an army:—"I do not misunderstand the noble motive of your proceeding, but the state of the capital is such that I must reserve to myself the right to employ, according to circumstances, all the means at my disposal to re-establish tranquillity and security in that city. My most ardent desire is, that the least possible force be employed, and that my paternal exhortations may be sufficient."

PRUSSIA.

On the morning of the 16th inst. some disturbances of a sanguinary character took place, in consequence of a body of labourers having attempted to destroy some machinery, the use of which had thrown them out of employment. At break of day the 18th battalion received orders to march to the Köpckeferfeld to prevent any tumult. When this guard arrived at the place, the workmen received it in the most friendly manner, and seemed to be full of gaiety. Unfortunately some of the guards repelled their advances, and this greatly irritated them, and several of the workmen threw stones at the soldiers. Hostilities were prevented, but the workmen insisted that the guards who had insulted them should be withdrawn. About twelve o'clock both the workmen and the guards received reinforcements. The workmen were summoned to disperse, but instead of doing so hurled stones at the guards. Upon this 20 shots were fired from the ranks of the guard, and four or five workmen were killed, and several were wounded. The cry of "To arms!" was raised, and some of the guards were disarmed by their opponents, and others were driven off by a shower of stones. The conflict was continued in the adjoining streets. Some of the workmen took up the bodies of their companions who had been killed, and exhibited them in the streets. Barricades were formed in the streets near the Köpckeferfeld. The battle was renewed, and several were killed on both sides. The number of persons killed is stated officially to be eleven. The city was perfectly tranquil on the 18th. In the sitting of the National Assembly on that day, a petition, signed by 14,000 workmen, was presented, praying for the punishment of the National Guards who fired upon the people, and that the slain might be interred at the expense of the State. The Assembly decided on a judicial investigation of the circumstances.

On the 20th the unfortunate victims of the collision between the civic guards and the labourers were interred with considerable pomp and solemnity.

On the morning of the 22nd General Püel tendered his resignation, and that of his colleagues, to the King. His Majesty requested the general to withdraw his resignation, but was met with a positive refusal. The immediate cause of this step on the part of General Püel is ascribed in a great measure to the anticipated result of the debate on the territorial question, in favour of the amendment of M. Brodowsky, by which the Grand Duchy of Posen will continue in its integrity, that is, it will not be divided, according to the project of separation, into two (German and Polish) portions, and will not be annexed in any way to the Confederation, but continue, as heretofore, under the sovereignty of Prussia. This decision, so important to the Poles, will be in direct opposition to the system proposed by preceding Prussian Cabinets, and in absolute opposition to the plan of separation and demarcation proposed and defined by General Püel himself.

HOLLAND.

Accounts from the Hague, dated the 23d inst., mention that the Government has laid before the States-General a project of law for the purpose of obtaining authority to extend, by the sum of ten millions, the amount of Treasury Bills to be issued by virtue of the law of the 27th of December, 1840, in order provisionally to cover the deficit arising from the ways and means, and the increase of the expenses of the army for the year 1848. The *exposé* of the motives which accompanied this project indicates the reasons which have decided the Government to take this measure. It was considered necessary either to decree an augmentation of the contributions or a loan. But the exceptional situation of the present Chambers did not seem appropriate to the Government to demand the vote of a new tax, neither did the present moment appear suitable for the financial operation of raising a loan. The only resource, therefore, was the issue of the Treasury Bills.

THE UNITED STATES.

Advices have been received this week from New York to the 11th instant. Among the various movements to which the approach of the Presidential elections had given rise, was the issuing of a manifesto of the Negroes, claiming for themselves the rights of man. This manifesto has been issued by a coloured convention held at Cleveland, Ohio. It is signed by Frederick Douglass, the coloured person who lately visited England for the purpose of procuring assistance to carry out his abolition views.

Several political meetings had been held in New York. A great "Mass Meeting" of the cartmen of New York, for the purpose of expressing their approval of General Taylor as President; a "Free Soil Meeting" in the Park, by torch-light, at which speeches were delivered by John Van Buren and others; and a great German "Mass Meeting," to receive a political refugee, Herr Hecher, at Hamman Hall, for the purpose of hearing from him "an account of the efforts, the doings, the hopes, and the prospects of Republicanism in Europe, and especially in Germany."

Elections had been held in Pennsylvania and Ohio for Governor and members of the State Legislature. The returns were in favour of the Whig party in both States.

A tremendous gale, which took place in the Gulf of Mexico, had submerged the island of Braso to the depth of seven feet; the inhabitants were rescued by a transport ship.

The Board of Health at New Orleans had officially announced the disappearance of the yellow fever from that city.

MEXICO.

Accounts from the city of Mexico state that the country is now tranquil, and that Herrera's Government was progressing prosperously. A telegraphic despatch from New Orleans to New York states that Santa Anna was making preparations to return to Mexico. If he does so, we may soon expect to hear of some disturbance.

An insurrection had taken place at Tabasco, and a fight was hourly expected between 400 of the insurgents and 600 of the Government troops.

Accounts from Yucatan to the 20th of September state that the official bulletin issued at Merida declared the rebellion to be nearly at an end. In all the strongholds of the Indians the whites were prevailing. Advices, however, had been received at Charleston on the 10th from Yucatan, which stated that a battle had been fought between the whites and the Indians, in which the American company that recently volunteered from New Orleans was engaged. It is said that six American officers were killed. The result of the battle is not given.

BRAZIL.

We are in receipt of accounts from Rio Janeiro to the 28th of August, *via* New York. The Emperor of Brazil was suffering under an attack of erysipelas. Monte Video dates to the 14th have also been received. A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced at that place on the 9th, by which the houses were shaken, and even the vessels in the harbour felt the shock.

PERSIA.

DEATH OF THE SHAH.—The *Journal de Constantinople* has the following:—"Letters from Persia, *via* Trebisond, which arrived here, announce an important event. The King of Persia, Mohammed Shah, died at Teheran, from a violent attack of gout, to which he had long been subject. Mohammed Shah, son of Abbas, and grandson of Fetti Ali Shah, who died in 1834, and whom he succeeded to the throne of Persia, was the third Sovereign of the dynasty of the Kadjars, founded in 1794 by Aga Mohammed Khan. He was born in 1806, and his heir, Naibuz Salthan, Governor of Azerbaidjan, is eighteen years of age. If the news of the death of the King of Persia be confirmed, it is probable that the Salar, who is in arms near Khorassan, will march upon Teheran, while the Princes, who have taken refuge on the frontiers of Turkey, in consequence of events which have taken place in Persia at different periods, and among whom are Assafed Dewlet, the Shah's maternal uncle, and Zil-us-Soulthan, who reigned for several months after the death of Fetti Ali Shah, under the name of Ali Shah, will probably make some attempt on the southern provinces, where they have numerous partisans. These two last Princes are at this time at Kerbella, living upon a pension granted them by the Ottoman Government. It is said that the communications between Tauris and Teheran are already intercepted."

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL BOERS.—By the *Rosamond* steamer, arrived at Portsmouth on Tuesday, we have received advices from the Cape to the 9th September, and accounts from Sir Harry Smith's quarters, six miles north-east of Bethany, dated August 31, stating that two days previously (on the 29th) Sir Harry Smith encountered the rebel Boers, who were strongly posted, to the number of 1000, under Pretorius, at a place called Boem Plaats, and, after a sharp contest, defeated and drove them before him with great loss, and that Sir Harry Smith was wounded in the knee, and had his horse killed under him.

The report that Sir Harry was wounded is not confirmed by the authorised notification of the action; but accounts from official sources leave little doubt of the fact. Among the "mortally wounded and since dead," we regret to find the name of Captain Murray, one of his Excellency's *aides-de-camp*. We believe he was the only son of Major-General the Hon. H. Murray, C.B., Commander-in-Chief of the Western District.

Forty-nine of the enemy were counted dead upon the field. Their wounded

may be considered upwards of 150. Owing to the nature of the ground, which afforded great advantage to the rebels, the loss on the side of her Majesty's troops is unfortunately rather heavy.

The return of killed and wounded gives a total of 7 officers wounded; 8 men killed, 39 wounded; horses killed, 11; wounded, 13.

Officers wounded:—Lieutenant Colonel Buller, Rifle Brigade, severely; Captain Murray, ditto, mortally (since dead); Captain Armstrong, Cape Mounted Rifles, severely; Lieutenant Salis, ditto, dangerously; Lieutenant Mill, ditto, severely; Ensign Steele, ditto, dangerously; Ensign Crampton, 91st Regiment, dangerously.

Vice-Admiral Dares, in his flag-ship the *President*, 50 guns, returned to Simon's Bay from Tamatave (Madagascar), a few days prior to the sailing of her Majesty's ship *Rosamond*, and announced the unpleasant tidings of his failure to open friendly relations with the Queen.

THE WEST INDIES.

According to advices received this week, we learn that the Governor of Jamaica, Sir Charles Grey, was expected to be able to return from his country residence to Spanish Town on the 27th of September, the accident from which he suffered not having been so serious as reported. At the sitting of the House of Assembly on the 20th, a message was brought by the Governor's secretary, intimating that his Excellency acceded to the request of the House, to be allowed to adjourn to Nov. 24. The House accordingly, at its rising, adjourned till that day. The committee appointed to report on several public documents which had emanated from the Governor, containing grave charges against the Assembly, had not reported up to the time when this adjournment took place. Several notices of motion on the subject were given against the next session.

The commercial accounts from the island continue gloomy. In Barbadoes, we learn that, should the weather prove favourable next month, the crops will equal last year.

In Demerara, it is expected that the crops will this season be better than for the last three years, and about 50,000 hogsheads is stated as the probable shipment of the colony.

INDIA.

Intelligence has been received this week, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, dated Bombay the 15th September, Calcutta 7th September, and Hong Kong the 23d August; and from it we learn that a considerable force is now assembled at Moultan, ready to commence the siege of that fort. Moolraj, it was said, had resolved to sell his life dearly, and he had some devoted followers who would stand by him to the last. Moolraj was making great exertions to seduce the Sepoys of the East India Company.

In Bombay there was some improvement in business, and a large number of shares having been taken up in the proposed Railway Company (Great Indian Peninsula), as many as 30,000, great hopes are entertained that this important undertaking will soon be gone on with. A second general meeting of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company had been held immediately after last mail left, and their affairs, not in an over-flourishing condition, discussed in a very friendly spirit. Mr. Richmond, of the late firm of Richmond and Co., had been appointed manager, and it was expected that he would do much to retrieve the fortunes of the company.

The Governor remained in the Deccan, where lately the weather had been extremely pleasant. His Lordship was expected at Bombay on the 15th proximo. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief was also in the Deccan, engaged on a tour of inspection. The Judges of the Supreme Court had been sitting at term three weeks, the cases being numerous, and some of them important. A steamer owned by natives was about to be regularly put on the line between Bombay and the Persian Gulf. The trade on that line, heretofore principally carried on by small craft, called buglows, was very great, and good judges were of opinion that it would support several steamers, if well conducted.

At Calcutta, the everlasting Union Bank affair makes no progress, except in difficulty and entanglement. It was understood that the leading men among the resident shareholders had applied to Government for a special Act to wind up the concern, and that the proposition was favourably entertained.

From Madras we learn the painful news of the removal in custody of an assistant-surgeon, Mr. Daubeny, from Khotagerry to the Presidency, charged with murder.

The *Delhi Gazette Extraordinary* of the 7th of September states that the Sirdar Chuttur Singh attacked Captain Abbott on the 26th of August; and the English officer having no guns to resist, retired on Hussun Abdali, and it was believed that he would have to throw himself into the Fort of Atok. Reinforcements were sent for, and orders were given to several regiments to hold themselves in readiness to march.

A letter from Bahawalpore of the 3d September mentions that, on the 1st, the troops of the Dewah came out of the fort to oppose the British troops. A battle took place, when the Mooltanee were defeated, and compelled to take refuge in a ravine.

A sharp skirmish had also taken place on the 16th of August, which resulted in the defeat of the Mooltanee, with the loss of 18 killed and several wounded. The British had none killed, but seven wounded.

The latest advices from Ceylon received in Calcutta, indicate the speedy suppression of the insurrection. It would, however, have cost money in the transportation of troops, the destruction of property, and the necessary preparation against future disturbance.

From Hyderabad the last accounts were, that since General Fraser's return to the Presidency he had almost ostentatiously declined any interference in the affairs of the Nizam's Government, so much so that it was surmised to be the intention to leave affairs to take their own course until impending ruin should make the interference of the paramount state unavoidable.

There are no accounts of importance from the eastern settlements. In the China seas an English schooner has been captured by her Majesty's ship *Children*, on a charge of piracy.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS RECENTLY DECEASED.

THE HON. AND REV. GERALD VALERIAN WELLESLEY, D.D.

THE death of Dr. Wellesley occurred on the 21st inst., at his residence in the College, Durham. The reverend gentleman had, for some time since, been in a feeble and gradually sinking state. His decease renders vacant the rectory of Bishopwearmouth, and a canonry in the church of Durham.

Dr. Wellesley was the fourth son of Garrett, first Earl of Mornington, by Anne his wife, eldest daughter of Arthur, first Viscount Dungannon, and was, consequently, next younger brother of the Duke of Wellington. At the period of his demise he had not quite completed his 78th year. His loss is much deplored, and his memory will be long cherished by all classes of the community, for benevolence, kind-heartedness, and generosity. He married, in 1862, Lady Emily Mary Cadogan, eldest daughter of Charles Sloane, first Earl Cadogan, and became a widow Dec. 22, 1839. He leaves issue two surviving sons and four daughters, of whom the third is Viscountess Chelsea.

It is not very generally known that the name of Wellesley was formerly written Wesley, and that the family was the same as that of John Wesley, the preacher. In his earliest commission, the Duke of Wellington is styled "Arthur Wesley." The surname of Wellesley is, however, one of assumption only. The first Lord Mornington was the younger son of Henry Colley, Esq., of Castle Carbery; and resided at the ancestral seat of Dangan, near Trim, county Meath, then a handsome seat, now a dilapidated ruin, divested of all the fine plantations by which it was once adorned. It is, nevertheless, classic ground; and, in connexion with the illustrious hero of Waterloo, will be regarded, in future ages, with more veneration than the stateliest hall or proudest castle.

SIR JOHN KENNEDY, BART.

Accounts from Ireland announce the death of this respected Baronet, a resident landlord, and Deputy-Lieutenant of the county of Dublin.

He was born in 1785, the son of the late Edward Kennedy, Esq., of Johnstown, by Sarah his wife, daughter of John Bayly, Esq., of Gowran, and great-grandson of Darby O'Kennedy, Esq., of Ballikeirogue Castle, county Waterford. The title of Baronet was conferred on him by patent in 1836. Sir John married, in 1819, Maria, daughter of William Beauman, Esq., of Rutland-square, Dublin, and had by her one daughter, Maria, and five sons, of whom the eldest succeeds to the family honours, and is now Sir Edward Kennedy, second Baronet of Johnstown.

LIEUTENANT SIDNEY R. SWINNY, ROY. ART.

THE death of this accomplished and deeply-lamented officer, at the early age of 23, has filled the hearts of his parents, brother officers, and friends with unfeigned sorrow. The melancholy event occurred at Port Louis, Mauritius, on the 10th of July.

Mr. Swinny was son of the Rev. George Stoney Swinny, of Ballyredmond House, Clonegal, county Carlow. His high spirit and courage are evinced by his having been one of the five who, a month before his death, accomplished the perilous adventure of ascending the almost inaccessible mountain of Peter Botte, and planting the banner of England on its summit. The clever sketch of the dangerous pinnacle, engraved in our Journal for Sept. 2, was from Lieutenant Swinny's pencil.

THE TOMB OF THE PROPHET JONAH.—The village Nebbi Yunus (so called on account of the tomb of the Prophet Jonah, which is supposed to be within this village), in Persia, is built on an ancient artificial mound belonging to the ruins of the far-famed Assyrian capital. The tomb of the Prophet Jonah is in a mosque of considerable size; the room where the tomb is is richly furnished with carpets and ornamented with large and beautiful Arabic inscriptions from the Koran. There are also the names of the four Khalifas (or Califs) written in the large Arabic character. There was formerly a Christian monastery where the supposed tomb of Jonah now stands. The Christian tradition (of course, I mean only the Christians of Mosul) is, that Jonah preached in that place, but they deny his having been buried there; they believe that when he had accomplished his mission, he returned to his native country.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

We are authorized to state that private Frederick White, of the Grenadier Guards, who was convicted by the civil power on the 23rd inst., of fraudulently appropriating 8s. 4d., the property of one of the French National Guard, will be dismissed from her Majesty's service for his disgraceful conduct on his release from the imprisonment awarded him for his offence.

At the Blackburne Agricultural Meeting, last week, a silver medal was awarded to Sir R. Peel for his estates in Oswaldtwistle, as the owner, not being the occupier, who has laid down the greatest number of rods of stone or tile drains in the best manner.

A fiat in bankruptcy against M'Manus, who has recently figured in the so-called Irish rebellion, having been taken out shortly after he left Liverpool for Ireland, he has become an outlaw in consequence of his non-appearance in the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court last week, when called upon to surrender.

On Sunday morning, one wing, containing the library, with the valuable collection of books, paintings, &c., of the beautiful mansion of H. C. Marshall, Esq., Vicar's Island, Derwent-lake, was destroyed by fire. The remainder of the building, as well as the splendid timber trees by which the mansion is surrounded, had a narrow escape.

At the Peterborough Sessions, held on Saturday, Mr. S. Aveling, late of Elm, recently committed on several charges of extensive forgeries on the banking-house of Messrs. Gurney, Peckover, and Co., was brought up for trial, and convicted on three distinct indictments—the first, for uttering a forged cheque for the sum of £283; the second, for forging another cheque to a large amount upon the firm of Simpson and Co., at Peterborough; and another of a similar character. The prisoner was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on the second and third charges, and ten years' transportation on the first.

At the Southampton Quarter Sessions, on Friday morning (se'night), the several persons charged with stealing timber from the New Forest surrendered to take their trials. There were a large number of magistrates and the Bishop of Winchester present on the bench. Many of the accused pleaded guilty.

A movement for the formation of a British League has been commenced at Glasgow, the fundamental principles of which are to procure and circulate accurate and authentic information regarding native and colonial industry and interests, to watch the character of all measures introduced into the imperial or colonial legislatures which affect our industrial interests; and to promote and maintain a harmonious intercourse between all sections of the British Empire.

The Jesuits driven from Europe are flocking to the United States. It is stated that no less than 500 of them are now on their way from the Atlantic coast to the west, and that their purpose is to found a community beyond the Rocky Mountains.

During the sitting of the National Assembly of France on Friday, last week, M. Mazuline, the black representative for the colony of Martinique, whose features are of the darkest hue, and of the true negro type, drew all eyes upon him on his entering for the first time to take his seat, by walking up through the Assembly to the extreme end of the Chamber, where, seated under the clock, he coolly drew out an eye-glass, and proceeded leisurely to examine the different parts of the Assembly. It was some moments before the President could procure sufficient attention to allow the discussion on the Constitution to proceed.

It is stated that the works at the new Houses of Parliament are to be entirely stopped during the winter, in consequence of the masons' strike. On Saturday 200 of the men were discharged, and it is said 800 more will be dispensed with this week.

Orders have been issued to all departments under the control of the Treasury, that whenever a vacancy occurs, no promotion or new appointment is to take place until special inquiry has been made whether the office cannot be reduced.

On Thursday (last week), another convoy of emigrants, consisting of 815 persons above the age of two years, and 70 children under that age, left Paris for Algeria.

On the 1st of this month the decree for the complete emancipation of the Jews of the Roman States came into force. They are thereby declared fit for the exercise of all civil rights.

An official work thus briefly sums up the casualties among naval officers since the United States have had a navy.—Died, 994; killed in action, 52; killed in duels, 21; killed by accidents, 7; drowned, 67; lost at sea, 87; murdered, 6; resigned, 1635; dismissed, 402; cashiered, 51; discharged under peace establishment, 227; discharged, 106; last appearance or unknown, 545; deserted, 3; in service, 1505—total, 5758.

By an elaborate and interesting report furnished to the Court of Quarter Sessions of Durham by the Chaplain of the County Prison, it is proved that during the last year crime has increased thirty-three per cent. in that county.

It is stated that an important change is about to be introduced into the French infantry—all the soldiers are to be trained to artillery service. This arises from observation that frequently in a campaign, if the artillerymen are put "hors de service" the guns become useless, and that cannon taken from the enemy are frequently obliged to be spiked for want of men to serve them.

It is somewhat singular that the Duke of Rutland should win the Rutland Stakes, with Nina; the Duke of Bedford, the Bedford Stakes, with St. Rosalie; and Lord Chesterfield, the Bretby (his Lordship's seat), with Sister to Arkwright.

A man who lost his leg by railway accident has adopted the plan of exhibiting, in the market-place of Lincoln, a rough sketch of himself and the rail at the moment the carriage was passing over his leg; underneath the picture being written, "They won't give me nothing."

M. Olozaga, formerly President of the Council of Ministers at Madrid, has arrived at Bayonne, coming from London and Paris. It is said that he intends remaining with his family at Bayonne.

The large quantity of 41,323 boxes, casks, and other packages of butter; 752 casks of porter, 96 packages of hams and tongues, 719 casks of lard, 1062 hampers, bales, and casks of bacon; 934 boxes and cases of eggs, 77 packages of salmon, 42 of honey, 22 of pork, 183 of malt, and a variety of articles of food of lesser importance and extent, were imported into the metropolis from Ireland, the produce of that country, during the eighteen days comprising from the 25th ult. to the 14th instant.

The disciples of Fourier held their annual banquet on Saturday, at the Jardin d'Hiver. About 700 persons, many of whom were females and children, sat down to the tables. Amongst the toasts were the following:—"Fourier, whom his disciples called the first democrat of the earth!" "The unity of the human species, and the extinction of war!" "The democratic and social Republic!" and "The droit au travail!" The banquet was conducted with great order, and in the evening an immense number of persons were admitted by tickets to hear the speeches and the toasts.

The first railway in Spain, from Barcelona to Mattaro, has just been opened. It is five leagues long.

On Monday, Mr. Hodgson, the auctioneer, again put up to public competition, by order of the mortgagees in possession, the copyright and printed stock of the *Pharmaceutical Times*. Bidders were very shy, and after considerable delay it was knocked down to Messrs. Palmer and Clayton, the printers, for £130.

The first anniversary of the Birmingham Corn Exchange was celebrated by a dinner in that establishment on Thursday. C. F. Newdegate, Esq., M.P., Richard Spooner, Esq., M.P. (the Members for the borough), and the High Bailiff, were among the invited guests.

At the late Quarter Sessions held at Berwick, there were no criminal cases for trial. This is the fourth occasion in succession at which there has been no business before the Court.

The *Sémaphore de Marseilles* of the 20th inst. announces that the Board of Health had ordered the pilots to bring into Pomague or the Frioul all the vessels arriving from the Baltic, England, Ireland, and Scotland, which should have sailed from thence since the 9th inst. They were to be there subjected to a quarantine of three days.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir G. K. Williams is to succeed the late Sir Maurice O'Connell in the colonelcy of the 80th Foot; and Lieut.-General Sir Guy Campbell the late Sir Charles Maxwell in the colonelcy of the 3rd West India Regiment.

Letters from Tarbes announce that the potato disease has appeared in the worst form in the department of the Upper Pyrenees.

A return moved for last August by Colonel Sibthorp, M.P., shows that the gross total expense of the numerous "Commissions of Inquiry" appointed by Parliament since the year 1830, including the salaries of Commissioners, clerks, officers, &c., amounts to £648,272. Of these commissions, the great majority have expired, there being only about 14 still in existence.

Lieutenant (now Capt.) Hamilton, Captain Labelmondiere, and another military gentleman, all employed under the Board of Poor-law Commissioners in Ireland as Poor-law Inspectors, have received orders to join their respective corps. Some of those gentlemen have been, it is said, fully six years engaged on "special duty."

The *Iberia*, which left Southampton on the 17th inst., was unable to get pratique at Vigo, in consequence of a rumour which reached the authorities through Madrid that the cholera was prevalent at Edinburgh. The Vigo and Oporto mails, after being fumigated, were delivered to the British Consul at Vigo through the health officer. The Oporto mails were sent overland from Vigo. The *Iberia* will not get pratique at Lisbon, Cadiz, nor Gibraltar, in consequence of being refused it at Vigo.

A silver cradle is to be presented to Mrs. Horsfall, the wife of the Mayor of Liverpool, on Saturday (this day). "This (says the *Liverpool Standard*) will revive a very ancient civic custom, while it will express the high sense which the donors entertain of his worship."

Lord J. Russell has appointed next Monday, at one o'clock, to receive the deputation from the Peace Congress at Brussels, to present an address from that body to the British Government.

On Wednesday evening a crowded *soirée* was held in the large room of the Whittington Club in commemoration of the second centenary of the nationality of Switzerland as acknowledged by the powers of Europe in the treaty of Westphalia. The appearance in the room of some of the French National Guards was the signal for a spontaneous and right hearty burst of English goodwill, at which the citizen soldiers seemed greatly gratified. The "Marseillaise" was sung by Mr. Collet.



PROCESSION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS, FROM NOTRE DAME.

PROCESSION OF THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF PARIS.

On Wednesday, the 18th instant, M. Sibour, the new Archbishop of Paris, who took possession of his See by deputy on the 12th, made his solemn entry into the metropolitan church. The chapter, curés, and vicaires of the Diocese, the seminaries, ecclesiastical communities, and an immense crowd of the faithful, were assembled.

On arriving at the great door of the church, the Prelate was complimented by the Abbé Gaguemet, first Vicar-General, Archidiacon of Notre Dame, and Dean of the Chapter, who, in a well-timed speech, reminded the new Archbishop, that, three months before, the walls of the church were ornamented with inscriptions in honour of the pastor who had given his life for his flock; and that the church of Paris, laying aside its mourning, saw with joy the arrival of a pastor disposed to make the same sacrifice, if God should require it.

The Archbishop replied in suitable terms.

He was then conducted to the altar, where some prayers were said. He then

ascended the pulpit, and delivered an address to the people on the duty of the pastor to the flock and the flock to the pastor. On returning to the altar he received the obedience of all the priests, who, two by two, kissed his ring, and he gave them his blessing. This ceremony terminated, he chanted from his pontifical chair the vespers of St. Denis, first Bishop of Paris, after which he gave the solemn benediction. The "Te Deum" was then chanted; and on its conclusion the clergy, in procession, re-conducted the Archbishop to the archiepiscopal residence. A considerable crowd pressed round the procession, and the Archbishop frequently gave his blessing to the people.

The illustration shows the procession as the Archbishop went to take possession of the Palace in the Isle of St. Louis, after his consecration at Notre Dame. The cortège is just emerging from one of the pavilions placed at the extremity of the suspension bridge that joins the Isle of the City with that of St. Louis. The crowd of persons kneeling, especially women and children, was very great: there were many nuns present; and the windows, balconies, and roofs were crowded with spectators. Lines of priests (perhaps numbering 2000) extended to the Cathedral. The Archbishop, preceded by halberdiers and other functionaries, is blessing the multitude as he bears the crosier.

FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE.

In our Journal of last week we briefly recorded the interment of the mortal remains of George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, in the catacombs of the Mausoleum, erected by Vanbrugh, in the park of Castle Howard. It is circular in plan, surmounted by a dome, and surrounded by a handsome Doric colonnade. Within, above the vault, is a circular chapel, 34 feet in diameter, and 69 feet high; with a circle of Corinthian columns, supporting the entablature upon which rests the dome, faced internally with mosaic, in squares, with a rose in each. The floor is of marble, and the fittings are ornamentally carved. The reading-desk, &c. were on this mournful occasion hung with black cloth.

Early on Tuesday week, the day of the Funeral, the weather promised to be fair; and before noon great numbers of persons were making their way by the various routes towards Castle Howard. The bright sunny morning was, however, succeeded by almost incessant rain, from which hundreds of well-dressed persons in the Park could get no refuge. The Funeral was appointed to take



FUNERAL OF THE EARL OF CARLISLE, AT CASTLE HOWARD.



ALLHALLOW EVEN.—DRAWN BY DODGSON.

place at 3 o'clock; and, owing to the stormy weather continuing, many persons were prevented joining it who had travelled several miles for that purpose. Very punctually, however, the procession left the Castle for the Mausoleum in the following order:—

Page.	Four Mutes, The Undertaker.	Page.
	Tenantry—two abreast.	
	Tradesmen—two abreast.	
Page.	Gamekeepers and Park-keepers on horseback.	Page.
	The House Steward (Mr. Thorpe) on horseback	
	with the Coronet and Cushion	
	Board of Plumets.	
Mute.	Pages.	Mute.
	THE HEARSE,	
Six		Six
Bearers.	drawn by Six Horses, with Escutcheons and Ostrich Feathers.	Bearers.
	Four Mourning Coaches, each drawn by four horses, and attended by Pages.	
First Mourning Coach,	containing the present Earl of Carlisle, the Dowager Countess of Car-	
lisle, the Hon. E. Howard, and the Lady Caroline Lascelles		
Second Mourning Coach,	containing the Lady Dover, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Hon. C.	
Howard, and the Hon. W. Lascelles.		
Third Mourning Coach,	containing the Lady Elizabeth Grey, Lady Mary Howard, the Earl of	
Burlington, and Lord Cavendish.		
Fourth Mourning Coach,	containing the Hon. Mrs. E. Howard, Miss Ellis, Lord Clifden, and	
Mr. Ellis.		
Fifth Mourning Coach,	containing Miss Lascelles, Miss H. Lascelles, Miss D. Lascelles, Mr. J.	
Ellis, and Mr. Locke (the late Earl's solicitor).		
Sixth Mourning Coach,	containing Mr. Bartliffe and Mr. Teesdale (the medical attendants),	
Mr. Henderson (the steward), Mr. Carter, Mr. Calverwell, and Mr. Reynolds.		
A Chariot,	containing the Honourable and Reverend H. Grey and the Reverend W. Walker	
(the officiating clergy).		
	The late Earl's Private Carriage, with outriders.	
	Private carriages.	

On the procession reaching the Mausoleum, the body was conveyed into the edifice, and the mourners having been seated, the service was read in a most impressive manner by the Hon. and Rev. H. Grey, assisted by the late Earl's private chaplain, the Rev. W. Walker. In the chapel were Sir Tatton Sykes, Bart., Sir W. Worsley, Bart., W. Garforth, Esq., Colonel Norcliff, R. Bower, Esq., and others of the neighbouring gentry, who were present to testify their high respect for the deceased Earl. The catacombs were lighted with wax in silver chandeliers, which, with the black cloth draperies, had a sombre effect.

The shell was lined with rich white satin, and inclosed in a lead coffin. The outer coffin was made of the finest English oak, covered with black silk velvet, with richly chased gold tire, and silver plate, on which was engraved a coronet, and the following inscription in Old English characters:—"The Right Hon. George, sixth Earl of Carlisle, died October 7th, 1848, aged 75."

The arrangements of the funeral were under the direction of Messrs. G. and T. Beale, of Leeds, and were efficiently conducted. The funeral equipage was furnished by Messrs. Smalpage and Firby, of Leeds. In our Illustration, the cortege being shown in the distance, the superior description of the appointments is not seen. The Hearse is of appropriate architectural design.

In the Leeds Mercury, the number of spectators assembled in the Park is estimated at 4000; but, had the weather been fine, the number would probably have been tripled.

At the appointed hour for the interment, the great bell of York Minster was tolled.

In the Illustration, the procession is seen advancing through the Park to the Mausoleum, at which moment the rain and sleet fell heavily. In the view are shown one of the ornamental bridges, and part of the stately oak and beech woods of the domain—the latter being in splendid autumnal tint.

THE WEATHER.

Till Monday, the weather was mostly dull and bad, with rain falling frequently. Tuesday was a fine day, and Wednesday was rather fine after the early morning. The following are some particulars of each day:—Thursday, the sky was for the most part covered by clouds, although at times it was partially, and at other times quite, clear; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 47°. Friday, the sky was overcast, and rain was falling frequently; the direction of the wind was N., and the average temperature of the air was 46°. Saturday, rain was falling early in the morning; the sky after this time was generally cloudless; the direction of the wind was N. at the former part of the day, and S.W. at the latter part; the average temperature of the air was 43°. Sunday, till the evening the sky was overcast, and it was principally free from cloud after this time; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 44°. Monday, rain was falling frequently during the day, at times heavily; the direction of the wind was S., and the average temperature of the air was 50°. Tuesday was a fine day; the sky was at times partially free from clouds, but it was mostly covered by a thin cirrostratus, and there was a coloured solar halo; the direction of the wind was S.W., and then S.; the average temperature of the air was 52°. Wednesday, there was a gale of wind in the morning; after this, the sky was mostly cloudless; the direction of the wind was W.S.W., and the average temperature of the air was 52°; and that for the week ending this day was 49°.

The following are the extreme thermometrical readings of each day:—

Thursday,	Oct. 19	the highest during the day was 53 deg., and the lowest was 42 deg.
Friday,	Oct. 20	..... 50 42
Saturday,	Oct. 21	..... 51 36
Sunday,	Oct. 22	..... 57 33
Monday,	Oct. 23	..... 58 42
Tuesday,	Oct. 24	..... 57 47
Wednesday,	Oct. 25	..... 59 45
Blackheath, Thursday, October 26th, 1848.		J. G.

ALLHALLOW EVEN.

The revels of this olden festival of October—the Vigil of All Saints' Day, which is on the 1st of November—are pictured with truly artistic feeling, in the accompanying Illustration. One of the amusements customary on this night with young people in the North of England is to dive for apples, or catch at them when stuck upon one end of a kind of hanging beam, at the other extremity

of which is fixed a lighted candle; and that with their mouths only, their hands being tied behind their backs.

Nuts and apples chiefly compose the entertainment; and from the custom of flinging the former into the fire, or cracking them with the teeth, it has had its vulgar name of Nutcrack Night.

The catching at the apple and candle reminds one of the ancient English game of the Quintain, now almost forgotten.

The throwing of Nuts into the fire is beautifully described by Gay, in his "Spell."

Two hazel nuts I threw into the flame,
And to each nut I gave a sweetheart's name:
This with the loudest bounce me sore amazed,
That in a flame of brightest colour blazed.
As blazed the nut, so may thy passion glow,
For 'twas thy nut that did so brightly glow!

In a collection of poems by Charles Graydon, Esq., printed in Dublin in 1801, we find this apt illustration:—

These glowing nuts are emblems true
Of what in human life we view:
The ill-match'd couple fret and fume,
And thus in strife themselves consume;
Or from each other wildly start,
And with a noise for ever part,
But see the happy, happy pair,
Of genuine love and truth sincere;
With mutual fondness while they burn,
Still to each other kindly turn;
And as the vital sparks decay,
Together gently sink away;
Till life's fierce ordeal being pass'd,
Their mingled ashes rest at last.

The object of this sport was to propitiate omen-touching matrimony; when, if the nuts lay still, and burned together, they prognosticated a happy marriage, or hopeful love; if, on the contrary, they bounced and flew asunder, the sign was unpropitious. There is a similar custom in Ireland; and Burns has commemorated the sports of this festival, "cheep and cheery," in the west of Scotland—

Some merry, friendly countra focks,
Together did convene
To burn their nuts, and pou their stocks,
And haud their Hallow e'en,
Fu' blythe that night.

THE TREE KANGAROO AND BLACK LEOPARD.

SPECIMENS of these rare and highly interesting animals have just been added to the Menagerie of the Zoological Society, in the Regent's Park, through the kindness of Lieutenant-Colonel Butterworth, Governor of Singapore, by whom they have been presented to the Society.

The Tree Kangaroo (*Dendrolagus mustus*) we have figured is the first that has arrived in Europe alive. Its habits, &c., are perfectly unknown, and it is hoped that the specimen now here may live, so that its manners may be better observed. Its general appearance much assimilates to the common Kangaroo, having many of that animal's peculiarities. We find the upper lip slit; the claw of the inner toe (hind foot) double, as in the Kangaroo. It seems to have the power of moving very quickly on a tree: sometimes holding tight with its fore feet, and bringing its hind feet up together with a jump; at other times climbing ordinarily.

The Black Leopard is supposed to be a variety of the common Leopard; for there seems to be no specific difference by which to separate them. Though in general it looks black, yet in some lights you still see the blacker spots showing through, giving a peculiarly beautiful embossed appearance.

Pennant, in his "History of Quadrupeds," 1793, figures a black Leopard, and describes the variety as follows:—"In the Tower of London is a black variety, brought from Bengal by Warren Hastings, Esq. The colour universally is a dusky black, sprinkled over with spots of a glossy black, disposed in the same form as those of the Leopard; on turning aside the hair, beneath appears a tinge of the natural colour."



TREE KANGAROO AND BLACK LEOPARD, IN THE MENAGERIE OF THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY, REGENT'S-PARK.

ON WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER, WILL BE PUBLISHED

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK FOR 1849;

Being the Fifth Annual Issue of this most beautifully embellished and useful Almanack. Illustrated by RICHARD DOYLE, B. FOSTER, &c.; and finely engraved by DALZIEL, VIZETELLY, &c. Country Scenes, by THOMAS MILLER; besides a variety of useful Tables usually published in Almanacks. The Astronomical Department by JAMES GLAISHER, Esq., F.R.A.S., and of the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

Published by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand, London.

** Country orders supplied for cash only.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—A LECTURE
ON SANITARY MEASURES connected with the Progress of CHOLERA and other Epidemics, by Dr. Ryan, M.D., at Half-past Three; and on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings, at Nine o'clock. Also, on the Manufacture of Gutta Serena, by Dr. Bachhoffner, Mornings and alternate Evenings. An entirely new Phantasmagoria, by Child, every Evening at Eight o'clock, with appropriate Music. The Dissolving Views, with Historical Descriptions. The Chromatope, with New Effects. The Microscope at One o'clock daily. Diver and Diving-bell. Working Models explained.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.—The New Catalogue, 1s.

HALL of ROME, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket.—Enthusiastic reception of the "Coral Fishers," from the painting of — Etry, Esq., R.A., and the "Midsummer's Night Dream," and several other novelties; also, the "Tableaux Aerials," never before attempted in this country, with moonlight effect, the whole under the direction of a celebrated foreign Academician, Mr. W. de Waldeck; will be repeated every morning and evening until further notice. Also the much-admired tableau of "Venus rising from the Sea." Morning Performance at Three, Evening at Eight. Stalls, 3s.; Reserved Seats, 2s.; Promenade, 1s.

WALHALLA.—SALLE DE VALENTINO, Leicester-square.—This spacious and elegant SALOON is OPEN EVERY EVENING. The Lighting, Ventilation, and the whole of the Decorations and Appointments call forth the admiration of thousands who attend. All lovers of Dancing are invited to visit this delightful Temple of Terpsichore. The dancing is regulated by four masters of the ceremonies in full costume. The new and much-admired Quadrille, "Jeannotte and Jeanot," every evening. Musical conductor, Herr Redl. Doors open at a Quarter past Eight; Dancing to Commence at Half-past Eight, and Close at Half-past Eleven.—Admission, 1s.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, Oct. 29.—Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 30.—The sun rises at 5h. 53m., and sets at 4h. 35m.
TUESDAY, 31.—Allhallow's Eve.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 1.—All Souls. Venus sets at 5h. 33m. P.M.
THURSDAY, 2.—All Saints. Michaelmas Term begins.
FRIDAY, 3.—Day breaks at 5h. 4m., and twilight ends at 6h. 22m.
SATURDAY, 4.—King William III. landed. The Moon enters her first quarter at 6h. 3m. P.M.

The planet Saturn will be in the constellation Pisces during the month of November; he is an evening star, and sets midway between the W. and the E. by S. points of the horizon, on the 1st, at 2h. 12m. A.M.; on the 15th, at 1h. 15m. A.M.; and on the last day, at 0h. 16m. A.M. He rises at about 2h. P.M., and souths at an altitude of 32° on every day; on the 1st, at 8h. 38m. P.M.; on the 15th, at 7h. 42m. P.M.; and on the last day, at 6h. 43m. P.M. His motion among the stars during the month is slowly westward at the beginning, and eastward at the end of the month, the planet being stationary with respect to the stars about the middle of the month. He is near the moon on the 7th. The ring is invisible. These particulars were not inserted in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON ALMANACK for this month, for the want of room, and therefore they are inserted here.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 4.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 10	3 25	3 40	3 55	4 15	4 25	4 45

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A Subscriber," Auchteraden.—The coin is numismatically of no value.
"Theta."—Dependent upon the neighbourhood.
"M. B. R."—Received.
"A Constant Reader," Liverpool, should inquire of some bookseller in his town.
"C. P. C. N."—"Taylor's Short-hand," improved by Harding.
"M. A. W."—"Neath."—To a bookseller.
"Emma," Huntingdon.—We cannot interfere in card questions.
"P. S. T."—We do not remember.
"A Subscriber," Little Moorfields.—The motto is, "Be faithful, even in adversity."
"C. B."—Oxford.—The song is not suitable.
"C. H. B."—"Jacin," and "Boaz."—Your questions are too trifling.
"Abel Log."—We have not room.
"A. B."—"A work on 'Vegetable Cookery' is published by Wilson, Royal Exchange.
"Liverpool."—See the Treatises on Electricity and Optics in the "Library of Useful Knowledge."
"H. F. W."—"Co. Meath."—We cannot spare room.
"J. W. S."—"Old Kent-road," should advertise.
"A Subscriber."—"Lane's work on the Water Cure."
"F. H."—"Swaffham."—The time and place will be shortly announced.
"T. T. M. D."—We will inquire.
"W. H."—"Hull."—To the Mechanics' Magazine.
"H. S. T."—Declined.
"Miss A. C."—"Cork," is recommended to send the Views to a bookbinder.
"R. Q."—"The light of the sun is eight minutes and eight seconds in its transmission through the space from that orb to the earth."
"T. H. O."—"Hoxton."—The idea is ingenious; but a newspaper is not a proper vehicle for its publication.
"E. A. C."—"The M.S. has been returned to Bovey Tracy, Newton Abbott.
"Anna."—"We cannot advise you.
"Alpha."—"has not plainly stated his question.
"Pale Buff."—"Birmingham."—We have not illustrated the localities in question.
"J. C. F."—"Hull."—We think not.
"A Constant Reader."—"No. 60 of our Journal may be had by forwarding 1s. in postage stamps to our office.
"C. E."—"Ereter."—We cannot inform you.
"T. E. M."—"Dublin," is thanked, but we cannot find room.
"C. W. P."—"Boston."—Exclusively for our Journal.
"A Bachelor."—"The charge by a respectable Solicitor would, probably, be two guineas.
"W. H. B."—"near Bradford."—A respectful letter would prove a refresher.
"W. H. D."—"Detmold, Germany."—Our correspondent's letter is a counterpart of hundreds of such communications with which printersellers are every year inundated, and they are puzzled how to advise in such cases. One thing is quite certain, that there is no engraving of Swift when young. In fact, all the prints have been engraved from nearly the same picture, repeated in various forms; this is the whole length, in Dublin, of which the best and most accurate engraving is in Monck Mason's history of "St. Patrick's Cathedral," Dublin, in which, by the way, is the most accurate life of Swift. Young portraits of him may exist as paintings, but we have never seen or heard of them.
"R. P. B."—"The price of a cornet in the Light Dragoons is £340.
"Subscriber."—"Commissions in the Marines are not, we believe, purchasable.
"George Guillim."—"The only means by which the appointment of Pursuivant or Herald-at-Arms can be obtained is the favour of the Duke of Norfolk. His Grace has the sole patronage of the Herald's Office, and appoints all its members. The appointments are not now purchasable.
"A Subscriber."—"Influence at the Horse Guards would much expedite the attainment of a commission in the Army, but is not indispensable.
"A Constant Reader."—"must apply at the Austrian Embassy.
"A Constant Reader."—"King's Lynn."—From the learned statement which our correspondent is so good as to send us, it would appear that a change of Christian name cannot now be effected at Confirmation.
"P. H."—"Donnington."—Messrs. Hinchliffe and Co., 123, Wardour-street, Soho.
"H. R."—"Stamford."—Any music-seller.
"W. J. L."—"Salop."—The two celebrated designs, "Night" and "Morning," of which sketches have been received, are by Thorwaldsen.
"A Five Years' Subscriber."—"Salop."—We regret that we cannot inform you.
"Amicus."—"In Hegira the accent is on the first syllable; in Balmoral, on the second.
"A. Z."—"may find the Table in question in some of the Almanacks for 1849.
"A Reader."—"Address 'Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket.'
"Rusticus."—"Benedley."—"The 'Law of Parochial Settlement,' published by Benning, Fleet-street.
"J. R."—"Address, 'Sir John Herschel, Bart., Collingwood, Hawkhurst, Kent.'
"Zyrra."—"Address the personages themselves.
"Linneus."—"is a sure that the several drawings of the Sea-Serpent, seen from the Medusa, and engraved in our Journal of to-day, have been approved of by Capt. M'Quhae.
"A Lady."—"may hear of Nott's Stoves at any respectable ironmonger's.
"Q. W. D."—"The Observatory was erected on the Cross of St. Paul's in June last. See our Journal for June 24.
"St. Helier's."—"should write to the publisher of the Miscellany.
"B."—"Pantheism is the system of theology in which the doctrine is maintained that the universe is God. Materialism is the opinion of those who maintain that the soul of man is not a spiritual substance, distinct from matter, but the result or effect of the organisation of matter in the body.
"T. J. C."—"The Garrick Club-house is in King-street, Covent-garden. We do not recollect the date of 'the Duke's' letter.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1848.

It was last week to have been expected, from the tenour of the unconnected scraps of intelligence which reached this country from various parts of the Austrian Empire, that a decisive battle either in or before Vienna was at that time imminent. A change, however, in the relative position of the belligerents has taken place. The Hungarian army, which, according to some of these accounts, was encamped within sight of the walls of Vienna, is now reported to have declined entering the territory of Austria Proper. At a meeting of the Austrian Diet on the 18th instant, the fact was announced by Herr Schuselka, who stated that the Hungarian army acted under orders from the Hungarian Diet. He added, amid deep silence in the Assembly, that he could not tell whether this resolution on the part of their friends was the result of the interview which the Hungarian deputation had had with Count Auersperg, or whether it had been caused by any menaces on the part of Russia. The Viennese do not appear to have lost heart in consequence. They still reckon upon the support of the Hungarians, and upon that of the democratic party throughout all the states of Germany. A deputation appointed by the ultras in the Frankfort Assembly, to express sympathy with, and offer aid to, the Viennese, arrived on the 17th, and were received with the utmost enthusiasm.

There are no precise accounts of the proceedings of Jellachich; nor is the position of Windischgrätz or his intentions towards Vienna to be very clearly understood from such flying and often contradictory rumours as find their way into the German papers. It is certain, however, that Auersperg awaits at Inzersdorf the orders of the Emperor.

It seems probable that the Milanese have taken advantage of the critical position of the Empire to strike a new blow for their independence; and that the King of Sardinia is on the watch for a favourable moment to renew the war. Intelligence of an outbreak at Milan was received by electric telegraph on Wednesday. It is stated that the people, although unarmed, had attacked the Croats of Radetzky; that a general rising had taken place; that the tocsin was rung from all the belfries of the capital and the surrounding district; and that Radetzky had mined the palaces and the splendid Cathedral (a world's wonder, and the especial pride of the Milanese), and threatened to lay them in ruins. The Milanese seem to have calculated for support on the Hungarians, who form a large portion of the forces under Radetzky, and many of whom had openly avowed their reluctance to be made instrumental in the subjugation of the Italians. No details or confirmation of this intelligence have been received up to the time at which we write; but their authenticity is generally believed.

The discussions upon the French Constitution were brought to a close on Monday night. They have excited marvellously little interest in France, and still less in this country. The election of President is felt in both to be a matter of more immediate importance. The Committee on the Constitution, having finished their labours, and seen the new Charter safely through the perils of debate, have recommended that the President be elected on the 10th of December. A special decree to this effect has been presented, and, as neither of the great parties in the Assembly is opposed to it, the probability is that it will be forthwith agreed to. A project for the adjournment of the Assembly until after the election has been warmly opposed. General Cavaignac expressed his readiness to be responsible for the maintenance of order in the absence of the Assembly; but M. Thiers and the Moderate party have declared that no consideration whatever should induce the Assembly to abandon its post, even for a single day. They feel that the Assembly, although, by passing the Constitution, it has in reality effected the purpose for which it was called together, is virtually the only authority in France; and that, if it were to separate, the chance would be, in the excited temper of the Red Republicans, that on its return it would find the doors closed against it. M. Ducoux, the ex-Prefect of Police, said as much, with a significant hint of the desirability of such a consummation. The danger is so obvious, that the Moderate majority are forewarned and forearmed, and scarcely need the eloquent exhortations of M. Thiers to avoid committing themselves. We may expect that a host of candidates for the Presidency will declare themselves as soon as the Assembly shall have definitively agreed upon the day of election. The ultras are undecided between M. Ledru-Rollin and M. Raspail. The former has gone on a tour to the provinces, with the avowed purpose of strengthening his own chances. The latter is a prisoner in the castle of Vincennes, and cannot employ the same tactics; but the Red Republicans seem to consider M. Raspail the captive a better "card" to play than M. Ledru-Rollin the free man, and to see in his imprisonment an additional claim to their support. M. Lamartine is spoken of by another section of the Republicans, but his chances are not great. It seems probable that the real contest will be between General Cavaignac, M. Thiers, and M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.

The Lord Mayor of London is not quite so powerful or important a personage as the Prefect of the Seine; but in the imagination of the French he plays a part as conspicuous. In their eyes he represents not the ancient City of London alone, but the vast and magnificent metropolis which has grown around it. We therefore feel no surprise that they should invest him with an importance which is not his due; and that their National Guards, who have in such large numbers made their appearance in our streets, should express their good-will towards England, by a friendly call upon the Lord Mayor. A party of three hundred, introduced by a note from their Ambassador, waited upon his Lordship at the Mansion-House, on Wednesday; and the Commandant, in the name of his travelling companions, expressed the gratification they felt at the kind and cordial reception they had met from all classes of the people on their visit to the British metropolis. He added that it was the ardent wish of the National Guard of Paris that the good understanding and the kind feeling which prevailed between the two countries should meet with no interruption, and he expressed his belief that such visits as these, and such receptions as the English people had given them, were calculated to cement and increase the friendship of the two nations. We quite agree in the Commandant's sentiment, and in the sensible reply of the Lord Mayor. We wish, for the sake of the French, far more than for our own, that they knew a little more of us and of our institutions; and that they would study the results of our quiet and rational liberty, not alone from the distant point of Paris, and from the midst of the ideas of Paris, but from the English soil itself. They would by that means learn the fact which is of so much importance to them and all Europe—to understand that real liberty is not the growth of a day; that it is the result not of abstract theories violently established, but of

the habits and virtues of an industrious, intelligent, and peaceful community; and that it must be elaborated by time, and strengthened by experience. No people can be free before they are fitted by political education to become so. In this essential the French are as yet deficient; but a more intimate intercourse with England, and more frequent opportunities of fraternizing with our people, will enable them to understand somewhat better than they do at present, the conditions under which nations can achieve and consolidate the only liberty that is worthy of the name. We trust also, for our own sakes, that the good understanding between the two nations will be permanent; and that gradually the old animosities that have separated them will die out amongst the French, as they have died out amongst ourselves.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

THE COURT AT WINDSOR.

On Saturday afternoon the Queen of the Belgians, attended by the Countess de Hulst, arrived at the Castle. Lord J. Russell left the Castle in the course of the day.

On Sunday morning the Queen and Prince Albert, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the Castle.

On Monday morning Prince Albert enjoyed the sport of shooting.

On Tuesday evening, the Royal dinner-party at the Castle included the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cottenham, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Caroline Murray, Baroness de Speth, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, the Right Hon. Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir G. Couper, and Colonel Reid.

On Wednesday the Royal dinner party at the Castle included the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess of Hohenlohe-Langenburg, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cottenham, Lady Anna Maria Dawson, Lady Caroline Murray, Baroness de Speth, Viscount and Viscountess Hardinge, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, Sir George Couper, and Mr. Glover.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Foreign Office. The Ministers present were Lord John Russell, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, Sir G. Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Auckland, Sir J. Hobhouse, the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Earl of Carlisle. The Earl of Clarendon was present at the Council. The Council sat three hours.

The Earl of Clarendon had an interview with Lord J. Russell on Monday, at his official residence in Downing-street. The noble Earl had also an interview with Sir G. Grey.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has arrived in town from his seat, Hickleton-hall, Yorkshire.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Thursday, the 2nd November, for the reception of the Lord Mayor Elect, at his residence in Park-lane, on which occasion the noble and learned Lord will signify her Majesty's approbation of the election of Lord Mayor. The Lord Chancellor will afterwards receive the Judges, Queen's Counsel, &c., Thursday being the first day of Michaelmas Term.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

OXFORD.

Oct. 21.

AN EXAMINATION, for the purpose of electing a Sanscrit Scholar on the foundation of Colonel Boden, will take place in the Clarendon on Thursday, Nov. 23, at 10 o'clock.

TWO FELLOWSHIPS are now vacant in Brasenose College, which will be filled up in the course of the present Term. 1. One of the original foundation of the College, for natives of the ancient diocese of Lichfield and Coventry, the electors having regard in their choice to the preference given by the statutes in the first degree to the natives of Prescot and Presbury, and in the second to natives of the counties of Lancaster and Chester. 2. One of the foundation of Brian Higden, for natives of the county of York. Graduates of the University of Oxford, under eight years' standing, are eligible. Candidates are required to exhibit to the Principal, on or before Saturday, Nov. 11, the usual testimonies and certificates.

CAMBRIDGE.

Oct. 26.

ELECTION OF PUBLIC ORATOR.—The polling for the Public Oratorship commenced on Thursday morning, and within the Senate House the proceedings were carried on with much spirit. The following is the close of the poll:—Bateson, 458; Williams, 396; majority, 62.

CONSECRATION OF HURSLEY CHURCH.—On Tuesday the Bishop of Winchester consecrated the parish church of Hursley. The present new erection covers the whole space occupied by the former parish church. The old walls are cased in the new ones; the old tower stands; but the building is considerably prolonged eastward. The former church was built about 150 years ago or more, and that, too, upon the site of another. Mr. Harrison is the architect, and the style is the Decorated.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF A NEW CHURCH.—On Tuesday the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a new church took place at Salfley, between three miles from Birmingham. The ground has been given by Mr. C. B. Adderley, M.P., who also contributed £3000 towards the erection, and undertakes to provide an endowment of £150 a year. Mr. Wright, the railway-carriage builder, has given £500. The church is to be 107 feet in length, and its entire breadth, at the transepts, about 83 feet, with chancel, two aisles, and two porches north and south. The nave is to be clerestory; there is to be an embattled tower on the western side of the south transept; the building is to be in the Perpendicular style, of stone, and will cost about £6000.

THE DEATH OF PROFESSOR TENNANT, of St. Andrew's, has caused a vacancy in the Hebrew chair of that University, as well as in Edinburgh College. The endowment in St. Andrew's is £110, in Edinburgh £115. A subscription has been commenced to reimburse Mr. Macdonald for his expenses in contesting the Edinburgh Hebrew chair.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued circulars to the commanding officers of the various regiments stationed in Great Britain and Ireland, requesting their opinion in respect to the new canteen regulations, whereby the sale of spirits is forbidden therein.

HEALTH OF THE TROOPS.—We are happy to state that the accounts from head-quarters of each regiment are of a most satisfactory nature, and describe the troops to be generally in a healthy condition. Some of the men belonging to the 2d battalion of the 1st or Grenadier Foot Guards, now stationed at the Tower, have lately been suffering from complaints of the bowels, and other incipient cases of cholera, but there has not been any fatality. The regiments stationed in Ireland have suffered somewhat from fatigue, owing to the numerous and heavy marches in pursuit of the rebels. The most of these men had a different office apportioned to them in 1846, that of distributing the Government relief in the famine districts.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.—The following circular has been issued:—"It being prescribed by the 78th article of war that the instances of drunkenness, whereby it may be proposed to prove a charge of habitual drunkenness, are to be such only as are to be entered in the defaulters' books, it becomes indispensable that the last of the instances should, in all cases like the others, be so recorded, but the punishment of such last instance must be left to the Court, which will award such a sentence upon such last instance as may be deemed equitable after hearing evidence of the circumstance.—By order of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Commander-in-Chief: JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General."

PRIZE MONEY.—THE "MUTINE."—Notice is given in Tuesday night's *Gazette* to the officers and company of her Majesty's sloop *Mutine*, Richard Borough Crawford, Esq., Commander, that an account of the balance of the proceeds of ivory and dollars found on board of, and of tonnage bounties for, an Arab boat or vessel, name unknown, seized on the 21st of January, 1846, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty on the 21st instant, agreeably to Act of Parliament.—THE "CONWAY."—Notice is also given to the officers and company of her Majesty's ship *Conway*, William Kelly, Esq., Captain, that an account of the proceeds of, and tonnage bounties for, the Brazilian brigantine *Duas Irmaus*, seized on the 24th of May, 1847, will be deposited in the Registry of the High Court of Admiralty on the 21st instant, agreeably to Act of Parliament.

WESTERN JEWISH GIRLS' FREE SCHOOL.—The second annual examination of the pupils of this charitable institution took place on Monday at the new school-room, 20, Dean-street, Soho, the Duke of Cambridge presiding. A report was read by the secretary, from which it appeared that the progress of the school since its commencement had been most satisfactory. The number of pupils had increased from 13 to 63; and 11 of the children who had been apprenticed out had given the utmost satisfaction to their employers. The committee had been obliged to draw £50 of the reserve fund from the savings-bank; but trusted that future subscriptions would enable them to replace it, and to extend their sphere of usefulness. The report having been adopted, the children were examined by the Chief Rabbi in scripture history, Hebrew, and the usual elements of an English education; after which an occasional ode was recited with much propriety of emphasis by Elizabeth Phillips, one of the pupils; and the prizes having been distributed and a collection made, the proceedings terminated.

HER Majesty's "pardon" has been granted to John Shelley and William Lewis, convicted at the last Spring Assizes, Devon, for ill-using and robbing on the highway Mr. James Reddcliffe, of Whitechurch, and sentenced to fifteen years' transportation. These men are labourers, and, from their condition in life, were prevented at the trial from bringing witnesses to prove an *alibi*, which has since been established, their cases having been benevolently taken up by Mr. R. P. Her, counsel, and Mr. Robins, attorney, of Tavistock.

POSTSCRIPT.

IRELAND.

THE CONVICTS AT CLONMEL.—An official notification was sent from the Castle on Thursday to William Smith O'Brien, J. F. Meagher, T. B. M'Manus, and Patrick O'Donohue, that the extreme sentence, passed upon them at the late commission, will be mitigated to transportation for life.

THE POPE'S RESCRIPT AGAINST THE NEW IRISH COLLEGES.—Copies of this long-expected and important document, addressed to the four Roman Catholic Archbishops, arrived in Dublin from Rome on Sunday last, and was published in the *Freeman's Journal* of Thursday. The rescript, issued from the Propaganda, is dated the 11th instant, and is signed by Cardinal Fransoni. It reiterates a portion of the former rescript, which was considered adverse to the new colleges. Since that time the new statutes have been drawn up, with a view of meeting all difficulties. Those statutes were recently published, with a letter from the Lord-Lieutenant, who transmitted them to Archbishop Murray. The present rescript, as I am informed, disapproves of those new statutes, and consequently of the system on which the colleges are to be conducted, even in the modified form. The Pope suggests to the Irish Roman Catholic Bishops the necessity of establishing a Catholic University in Ireland, entirely unconnected with the Government Colleges. Finally, his Holiness earnestly recommends a thorough and cordial union amongst the Roman Catholic prelates of Ireland.

NEWMARKET RACES.—FRIDAY.

Sweeps for Two and Three-yr-olds. T.Y.C.			
Cotton Lord	..	..	1
Cashier	..	..	2
Handicap. T.Y.C.			
New Forest Deer	..	..	1
Circus	..	..	2
Sweepstakes for Three-yr-olds. T.Y.C.			
Archery	..	..	1
Alpha	..	..	2
The Nursery Stakes—(First Class).			
Strongbow	..	..	1
Garriek	..	..	2

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

CHARTIST TRIAL.

On Thursday, *George Bridge Mullins*, aged twenty-two, described as a surgeon, was placed in the dock, charged with feloniously compassing, imagining, and intending to levy war against her Majesty, &c.

The prisoner pleaded Not Guilty.

The Jury having been selected and sworn.

The Attorney-General stated the case to the Jury, and detailed the history of the conspiracy, describing the nature of the evidence which would be adduced in support of the indictment, in the same order, and to the same effect, and nearly in the same language, as he did on the trial of Dowling, Cuffy, Lacy, and others.

The witnesses were then called:—

Thomas Powell, the approver, gave precisely the same evidence which he gave on the former trials; which it is unnecessary to repeat.

The trial lasted over the whole of Thursday and Friday.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

At the close of Thursday's sitting, the National Assembly divided on the question of the election of President of the Republic, when the following was the unexpected result:—Number of votes, 819. In favour of the decree, 587; against it, 232; majority, 355; consequently the election will take place on the 10th of December. The result created the greatest surprise.

ITALY.

The Turin Chamber of Deputies have resolved, by a large majority, that the rmlstice with the Austrians shall be extended.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has appointed Prince Windischgrätz Commander-in-Chief of all the Imperial armies, with the sole exception of the Italian army under the command of Count Radezky; the Emperor has, at the same time, issued a manifesto, in which he says—"I am compelled, with a bleeding heart, to meet the rebellion which now shamelessly rears its head in my residential city, as well as in all other places wheresoever it may appear, to oppose it by force of arms, and to combat it till it shall have been completely quelled, and the murderers of my faithful servants, the Counts Lamberg and Latour, be given over to the avenging hand of justice."

"After subduing the armed rioters, and restoring peace, it will be the task of my Ministers, in unison with the members of the Constitutional Diet, to bring about by legal regulations a state of things—with respect to the hitherto licentious abuse of press, the right of association, and popular armaments—which, without infringing liberty, shall secure authority and respect for the laws."

The manifesto is dated Olmütz, Oct. 16.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE DUCHESS OF SUTHERLAND AND SUNDAY TRAVELLING.—The Secretary of the Scottish Central Railway has published the following explanation of the circumstance relating to his alleged refusal to allow the Duchess of Sutherland a special train on Sunday week, when hastening to be present at the death-bed of her father, the late Earl of Carlisle:—"Sir, I have only this instant noticed in your publication of the 16th instant, an article copied from the *Glasgow Scottish Reformers' Gazette*, headed 'Refusal of the Scottish Central Railway Company to convey the Duchess of Sutherland to her dying father, the Earl of Carlisle.' In which, after detailing several particulars relative to her Grace's journey from the north, her arrival at the Perth station, and disappointment at being told that the railway was closed against carrying passengers on Sunday, the following sentence occurs: 'The secretary was immediately communicated with, and the sorrowing circumstances mentioned which compelled her Grace's attendance at Castle Howard. The train was delayed for a short time in order to have a final answer from the Secretary, but the reply was, 'No; the rules of the company cannot be departed from.' Now it so happens, that, with the exception of the stopping the train, not one word of this is true. I was not communicated with, and, consequently, could send no answer; nor did I hear anything whatever on the Sunday of the occurrence referred to, till several hours after the departure both of the train and of her Grace, in different directions, when, for the first time, I also learned the very pressing nature of her Grace's journey, not having received intimation till then that there was the slightest speciality in the case. On the morning of Saturday, between nine and ten o'clock, when accidentally at the station, I was informed, through a second hand, that her Grace had sent to inquire if she could be carried forward by the mail-train on the following day. To the question I replied, that, being precluded by a vote of the shareholders from carrying passengers on Sunday, it would be impossible to comply with her Grace's wishes; the inquiring party answering that the Duchess would in that case proceed by the Edinburgh and Northern train, advertised to carry passengers on Sundays, and which starts 40 minutes before the Central mail-train, or perhaps wait until the following day. The messenger did not call upon me. I received no letter upon the subject. I am sure every one connected with the railway would have been ready to facilitate her Grace's journey by every possible means, had the circumstances attending it been made known to them; but no candid man will blame the parties complained of for not doing what in ordinary cases they had not power to do, nor yet for declining to incur the responsibility of making a special exception in favour of her Grace, ignorant as they were of those facts of the case which constituted the elements of its speciality, and seeing that there were twenty-four hours to make other arrangements and other means of accomplishing the object with equal speed.—ROBERT D. KEE, Secretary.—Scottish Central Railway Office, Perth, Oct. 18."

SANATORY MEASURES IN EDINBURGH.—It having been found that no board of health can be formed in Edinburgh, in consequence of the non-application of Lord Morpeth's Bill to Scotland, the sanitary state of the city has to be confided to the commissioners of police and parochial boards; the first-fruits of which arrangement is, that the parochial boards will not unite in order to carry out precautions against the spreading of cholera.

AN ASSOCIATION has been formed in Glasgow for the purpose of checking farther depreciation in railway property. The means proposed are the publication of correct accounts of the capital and income of each line, and their intentions and powers in regard to new works, branches, and amalgamations. The Glasgow and Ayr Company was to take the initiative in this judicious course, by publishing full and accurate details of their present transactions and future liabilities.

ROMAN POTTERY AND BURYING-GROUND DISCOVERED IN KENT.—A notice of a discovery of Roman antiquities at Higham, Kent, was read at the meeting, on Friday evening last, of the British Archaeological Association. Mr. Burkill, who forwarded the communication, stated that, with the assistance of Mr. Crafter, of Gravesend, and Mr. Sharp, a considerable portion of ground had been excavated, by which a vast quantity of pottery had been turned up. The description of ware varied considerably in texture as well as form, and included the embossed Samian, dishes of fine black and red colour, jars and urns of many devices. Of the latter, several, nearly entire, contained burnt human bones and fragments of iron mixed with charcoal, which indicated a sepulchral origin. The site of the field of their labours was within 200 yards of the church, where Roman bricks have been found worked up in the walls. Mr. Burkill describes the ground to have been opened by him in various directions, covering a space of about four acres; at each spot indications of similar deposits; and although at a depth of one foot from the surface the greatest quantity of pottery was discovered, at three feet six inches there was a plentiful supply. At the latter depth their work was arrested by land springs forming a black mud; in this was discovered a quern much worn, formed of lava. From a careful inspection by the excavators, they were able to form some notion as to the cause of this extraordinary accumulation, which they conjecture to have been the site of a Roman potter's field, which, when exhausted of the finer sort of loam, was subsequently appropriated as a place for burying the dead, the pits affording convenient receptacles for depositing the funeral urns, which are found embedded as before described, and thus reconciling a custom of that period recorded by St. Matthew, where he relates the purchase of a potter's field for burying strangers.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

FRENCH NATIONAL GUARDS IN THE METROPOLIS.

On Monday night upwards of 400 of the Parisian National Guard, in uniform, and wearing side-arms, arrived in the metropolis, via the South-Eastern Railway. From London-bridge numerous omnibuses and cabs conveyed them to the foreign hotels in the vicinity of Leicester-square: a great number marching in detached parties attracted considerable curiosity as they passed through the thoroughfares. The hotels in the vicinity of the Haymarket, Leicester-square, and Regent-street were crammed to overflowing by the unexpected influx, and many were compelled to put up with very inferior accommodation. On Tuesday another body of the Parisian National Guards, to the number of 300, arrived at the London-bridge terminus of the South Eastern Railway from Dover. Arrangements were made with the Northern of France Railway for their conveyance to Calais, via Lille; and intimation having been given to the authorities of the South-Eastern and Continental Steam-ship Company of their expected arrival at Calais, the *Princess Maude* and *Queen of the Belgians* steamers were despatched to convey them in three detachments to Dover, whence they were brought by special train to London. On alighting from the carriages there were coaches and cabs in abundance, waiting the arrival of the special trains, and on Monday evening they were in considerable demand, but last evening, the weather being fine, the majority of the National Guards preferred walking. A number of those who arrived on Monday, consisting of Lancers, Chasseurs, Voltigeurs, and Grenadiers, have been promenading the streets at the West End. In Leicester-square more than two hundred formed in regular marching order, and proceeded to the Horse Guards to see the Guards parade. They afterwards paid a visit to the Wellington Barracks, and on leaving expressed their admiration at the comfortable arrangements made for the soldiers. On Monday night one of the National Guards was hustled by some of the swell mob in Regent-street, and robbed of his purse and watch, with which they escaped. Several National Guards visited the Central Criminal Court to hear the trials. Most of the other public institutions were also inspected by detached parties. The most remarkable visit, perhaps, was that paid by a number of these Parisians to the scene of exile of the dethroned King of the French: several became passengers on the South-Western Railway about mid-day on Tuesday, and, having stopped at the Esher station, gratified their curiosity by a sight of the Palace of Claremont. In the evening a large party, consisting of upwards of 150, visited Covent-Garden Theatre, to witness the "Bohemian Girl" and the ballet of "The Amazons." In the latter they were highly delighted with their favourite, Mlle. Plunkett. Other divisions were taken to the Adelphi, Lyceum, and Haymarket Theatres; while some 300 preferred visiting the Walhalla—Salle de Valentino. Upon their unexpected appearance in the room, the orchestra struck up the "Marseillaise," which was received with much delight by the Gallic strangers, and at the conclusion several of the officers sung out in good English "God save the Queen," at the conclusion of which the entire company joined in chorus. They entered with much glee into the various dances, and expressed themselves in terms of high gratification with their brief sojourn and the civilities shown them.

DEPUTATION TO THE MANSION HOUSE.—On Wednesday, in consequence of a communication from the Ambassador of the French Republic, the Lord Mayor made arrangements to receive a large deputation from the Parisian National Guard, at the Mansion House. At twelve o'clock, by the direction of the Lord Mayor, several extra officers of the City police were in attendance, and the National Guards were received at the grand entrance by the officers of the household, who conducted them to the Egyptian Hall. The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Alderman Wilson, Humphrey, and Musgrave, and by the Lady Mayoress, immediately after the visitors, to the number of between three and four hundred, had assembled and placed themselves in exact order round the hall, entered, and amidst loud applause, proceeded to the top of the room. The Commandant then addressed the Lord Mayor: he stated that the members of the Parisian National Guard then in the metropolis felt that they could not visit the shores of England without paying their respects to the Lord Mayor of London, especially as they had met with the kindest reception from all ranks of the people in every part of this hospitable country. It was the ardent wish of the National Guard of Paris that the good understanding and the kind feeling which prevailed between the two countries should meet with no interruption, and the members of the body whom he (the Commandant) represented would, he assured the Lord Mayor, ever bear in remembrance the warmth with which they had been received, and which was calculated to give an additional impulse to the regard which existed between the two countries. (Loud cheers from the whole body.) The Lord Mayor having suitably replied to those sentiments, The Commandant expressed an anxious hope that the Lord Mayor would pay the National Guard of Paris a visit, and receive from them their warm acknowledgments in their own country of the reception which they had met with in England. His Lordship responded to the invitation, and the members of the National Guard then retired, and proceeded to visit the Royal Exchange and the other public buildings of the City.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—By order of the Lord Chamberlain, the House of Lords was ordered to be thrown open for the inspection of as many of the National Guard as chose to attend. Two or three hundred availed themselves of his Lordship's offer, and went in sections to view this national building. Upon entering, every one seemed struck with amazement at the magnificence of the edifice.

VISIT TO THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.—On Thursday evening, nearly a hundred of the Garde Nationale of Paris paid a visit to the Artillery Company, at their *dépot* in Finsbury. About 90 of the corps were under arms, who gave a most cordial reception to the strangers, and gratified them by going through the manual and platoon exercises in their presence, and exhibiting specimens of "dexter dexterity" in pugilistic sparring à l'Anglaise. Fencing, single-stick, and sabre play were then introduced, and the enthusiasm with science exhibited by members of both the French and the English corps. At half-past nine the visitors sat down to supper with the corps, and the party did not break up till past midnight. Nothing could exceed the enthusiasm with which the toasts of "La Reine d'Angleterre," "France and England," "The Gentlemen of the Garde Nationale," and others of a similar character, were received; and the Commandant expressed in glowing terms the gratification he and his comrades had derived from the unexpected kindness and hospitality which they had received from their English brethren in arms. He concluded by inviting the corps to visit them in Paris, an invitation which was seconded by all the "Garde," who rose on its being proposed, and expressed their concurrence with loud cheers.

DEPARTURE.—At five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, between 400 and 500 of the Garde Nationale and members of the Polytechnic Institution took their departure from the metropolis for Paris, via the South-Eastern Railway. The second batch, which arrived on Tuesday evening, left on Thursday.

M. Louis Corbet, one of the Parisian Garde Nationale, in his passage on Wednesday, on board of the *Dahliia*, between Hungerford-bridge and London-bridge, had his pocket picked of a worsted purse, in which were three sovereigns and two half-sovereigns, twenty-five 25-franc pieces, fifteen 21-franc pieces, 16 cents, 10 guilders (Holland), and fifteen 25-franc pieces; the two latter sums were wrapped up in a piece of paper. The police have not been able to discover the member of the "swell" who so adroitly effected the robbery.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF ENGLAND.—The last meeting of the council, previous to the recess, was held, on Tuesday afternoon, at the Society's house, Hanover-square; Mr. Raymond Barker in the chair.—Several new members were admitted, and the report of the finance committee, which showed the Society's affairs to be in a very prosperous state, was received and adopted.—Mr. P. Pusey, M.P., chairman of the journal committee, announced that the prizes to be competed for during the current year had been settled, and a complete list of them would be ready for delivery before the next annual meeting of the members in December. Amongst them are four prizes of £50 each for the best essays or reports upon the farming of four English counties, in addition to those already obtained. The council have reason to believe that the large sum set apart in order to procure these essays has not been misapplied. The object proposed was that of procuring sound practical information upon matters of very great importance. The competitors for these prizes were required to describe the peculiarities of the soil, the influence of climate, and the various modes of farming pursued in the respective localities. These essays being subsequently published in the society's journal, are widely diffused amongst the agricultural body, who are thus enabled to judge how far the modes of farming pursued in their own districts may be susceptible of improvement, and to what extent agricultural operations may be prosecuted by chemical or other scientific agency. There are at present upwards of six thousand five hundred members on the books, including life-governors, governors, annual subscribers, and honorary members.

THE SHAKSPEARE SOCIETY AND THE CHANDOS PORTRAIT.—A special meeting of the Council of the Shakspeare Society was held on Tuesday, in order that Mr. Payne Collier, the Director, might communicate the prompt acquiescence of the Earl of Ellesmere, as President of the Society, in the request of the members that they should be permitted to engrave, in a large size, and by one of the first artists of our day, the Chandos portrait of Shakspeare, recently bought by his Lordship, came to the unanimous resolution to spare no expense, in order that the copy of the original picture, to be distributed to the members of the society who shall have paid their subscriptions on the 1st of January next, should be most perfect as a work of art and as a fac-simile. The Director was requested to furnish accompanying letter-press, relating to the authenticity of the Chandos (now the Ellesmere) portrait, as compared with all the other real or supposed resemblances of Shakspeare; these observations to be printed on paper the size of the intended engraving, so that the members may either bind it as a book or frame it for suspension. As soon as the members have had time to record their names, the number required will be ascertained; and after this number of plates and proofs have been printed, the plate will be destroyed, so that there can be no multiplication of bad impressions. As we said, the circulation will be strictly confined to members who shall have recorded their names on the 1st of January next, when the subscription for the coming year becomes due. A sub-committee was appointed with full powers to carry the project into complete effect, without limitation as to the cost of the engraving, or anything else that may be necessary to do justice to the liberality of the noble owner of the picture.

BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF BLUES.—The half-yearly general meeting of the members of this society—which was established in 1824 for the purpose of affording relief to persons overtaken by distress, who received their education at Christ's Hospital, and to their widows, &c.—was held on Wednesday, at the London Tavern: J. Perkins, Esq. (a former pupil of Christ's Hospital), occupied the chair. Two additional pensioners were elected, out of twenty

candidates, and gratuities were presented to the disappointed candidates. According to the report, the receipts for the half-year amounted to £433 8s., which included a previous balance of £150, donations, subscriptions, &c. The total stock in the possession of the society now amounts to about £6800.

LONDON CLERKS' PERMANENT BENEFIT BUILDING SOCIETY.—A meeting in furtherance of the objects of this society, was held on Tuesday evening, at the Western Institution, Mr. Nelson, actuary to the Medical and Invalid Assurance Company, in the chair.—The chairman stated that he had examined the conditions on which the society was proposed to be established, and was of opinion that they were quite capable, and indeed certain, of fulfilment. Mr. Ball stated the objects which were proposed to be carried out, and the mode which was to be adopted. The first object was to encourage habits of providence in the class of clerks, and to enable each member of the body to purchase a house for his own residence. Each member, on having deposited about £20, would be entitled to draw on the society's funds to the amount of £300, to be secured to the society by mortgage on the premises purchased, such mortgage to be redeemed by an annual increase on the rent, the rent going in liquidation of the debt instead of being paid for mere use and occupation, as in the case of renters. The point in which the proposed society would differ from its predecessors was this: that whereas most of the societies now established were for a fixed term of years, the proposed society would be of a permanent character. The advantage of this would be, that members could come in at any period without the payment of large arrears, as in the case of societies established for a fixed period. They expected to effect this by allowing depositors a rate of interest for the first five years less than the interest proposed to be charged to borrowers. He expected that they would be able to allow five per cent. for the first five years, and about seven per cent. for the subsequent period of deposit. An objection had been made to these societies, that in cases where the capital lay in the coffers of the society, no profit could accrue to the depositors. His experience told him that such a contingency was not likely to occur; on the contrary, he had generally found it necessary to arrange for advances from the bankers for the purposes of the society, and those advances he had subsequently repaid out of the accumulations. He had lately seen Mr. Tidd Pratt, who had expressed himself most favourably of building societies, and especially of the plan now introduced to public notice. Mr. Pratt had told him that there was at the present moment £5,000,000 invested in building societies, and augured the best results from this fact, as proving the great increase of classes having an interest in the preservation of the public peace, and the stability of our institutions. The subscribers to this society would not have to wait for the winding up of the society, or be dependent upon the chance of the affairs having been well managed for the promised solution. They would enter for fixed periods of five, ten, or fifteen years, paying proportionate annual amounts on their shares, and at the end of the stipulated term would be put in absolute possession of their property.—Mr. Richards, solicitor, entered into various details explanatory of the working of the society.—Resolutions pledging the meeting to its support were then agreed to, and the proceedings terminated.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY, which has been closed since the 7th of September last, re-opened to the public on Monday. During the recess the Vernon Collection has been removed from Mr. Vernon's house, in Pall-mall, to the lower rooms of the Gallery, where they will for the present be exhibited to the public.

ST. JUDE'S, WHITECHAPEL.—This new church, situated in Commercial-street, was opened for divine service on Sunday last. The sermon in the morning was preached by the Rev. T. Gibson; in the afternoon by the Rev. Rector; and in the evening by the Rev. Hugh Allen, incumbent of the church; a collection being made after each service. Mr. Beale presided at the organ, which is of great power combined with richness of tone, and so constructed as to show the great west window of the church between the towers of the instrument: it was built by Pilcher, of Pimlico.

BUILDING ON THE INCLOSURE, LEICESTER-SQUARE.—On Wednesday, preparations commenced within the inclosure, Leicester-square, to convert that hitherto useless spot of ground into an Exchange Bazaar, to be called the Royal Victoria Arcade Bazaar. There will be four distinct entrances—one at each angle of the square—the arcade being in the form of a cross, the statue of King George the First forming its centre, round which will be constructed a circular promenade, open to the air. Within each angle an ornamental fountain will be constructed, to be supplied with water from the Artesian Wells that furnish those in Trafalgar-square. This ground was originally leased to Miss Linwood by the Crown, together with the opposite building, known as Saville Palace, with an express covenant that it was not to be built over. In consideration of the highly-ornamental character of the proposed construction, and the vast improvement it will be to the neighbourhood, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests are understood to have consented to the erection.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 21.—The births registered in the metropolis and suburbs during the week ending last Saturday numbered 1166, of which 592 were males and 574 females, being 137 less than those of the preceding week. The deaths during the above week were 983 (503 males and 480 females), being eight less than those of the preceding week, and 183 less than the births. They were also less than the average weekly deaths for the last five autumns by 171. Those diseases the deaths from which were less than the average were—measles 15 (average 44), hooping-cough 30 (average 34), influenza 1 (average 21), dropsy 15 (average 25), consumption 103 (average 134), hydrocephalus 23 (average 32), cephalitis 7 (average 12), apoplexy 18 (average 24), paralysis 13 (average 20), convulsions 30 (average 49), disease of the heart 26 (average 35), bronchitis 31 (average 61), pneumonia 43 (average 114), asthma 14 (average 26), diseases of the lungs, &c., 7 (average 15), teething 7 (average 13), &c. Those diseases the deaths from which exceeded the average were principally—small-pox 26 (average 19), scarlatina 147 (average 47), dysentery 14 (average 5), cholera 45 (average 1), typhus 65 (average 50), &c.

THE CHOLERA.

SOME isolated cases of cholera have been reported during the week. Relative to the convict ships off Woolwich, Mr. Rixon, the registrar of the sub-district, Woolwich Arsenal, makes the following statement:—"The seven deaths from Asiatic cholera registered by me last week occurred in the *United* hospital ship, among convicts from the *Justitia* hulk, lying off the Royal Arsenal wharf. The surgeon attributes the disease to the unhealthy state of the atmosphere and to the locality—a common sewer being in the immediate vicinity. The captain of the ship ascribes it to the rotten condition of the hulk, and to heat generated during the night by so many men being closely packed together, a ward having from ten to twenty-four men sleeping in it, according to its size. The last two cases were of athletic young men, and lasted four days. The former patient was pulseless from the first, and comatose during four hours previous to death—the latter was sensible to the last. They were carefully attended to, and visited every hour, night and day; and were treated with mercury, mustard poultices, stimulants, and all the usual remedies. The whole of the convicts were removed on the 20th inst. from the *Justitia*, and put on board the *Hebe* and *Sulphur* receiving vessels, opposite the Royal Dockyard; which arrangement, I find, has created some alarm in the yard. Scarlatina is still very prevalent."

The *Ipheigenia*, formerly the Marine Society ship, was towed up from Woolwich to Deptford on Monday, and moored at her former station, to be appropriated exclusively as an hospital ship for cholera cases. The *Wye* reserve was towed from her moorings opposite the west end of Woolwich Dockyard, and is now stationed alongside the *United*, for the purpose of having the cholera cases which may subsequently occur kept separate from the other patients.

CHOLERA WARDS AT THE FREE HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday, a meeting of subscribers and committee of management of this hospital was held in the board-room of the institution: Dr. Rice, chairman of the committee-board, presiding; when it was announced that the committee, to meet the exigency of the present epidemic of Asiatic cholera, have caused two additional wards, containing 100 beds, to be opened for the reception of cholera patients.

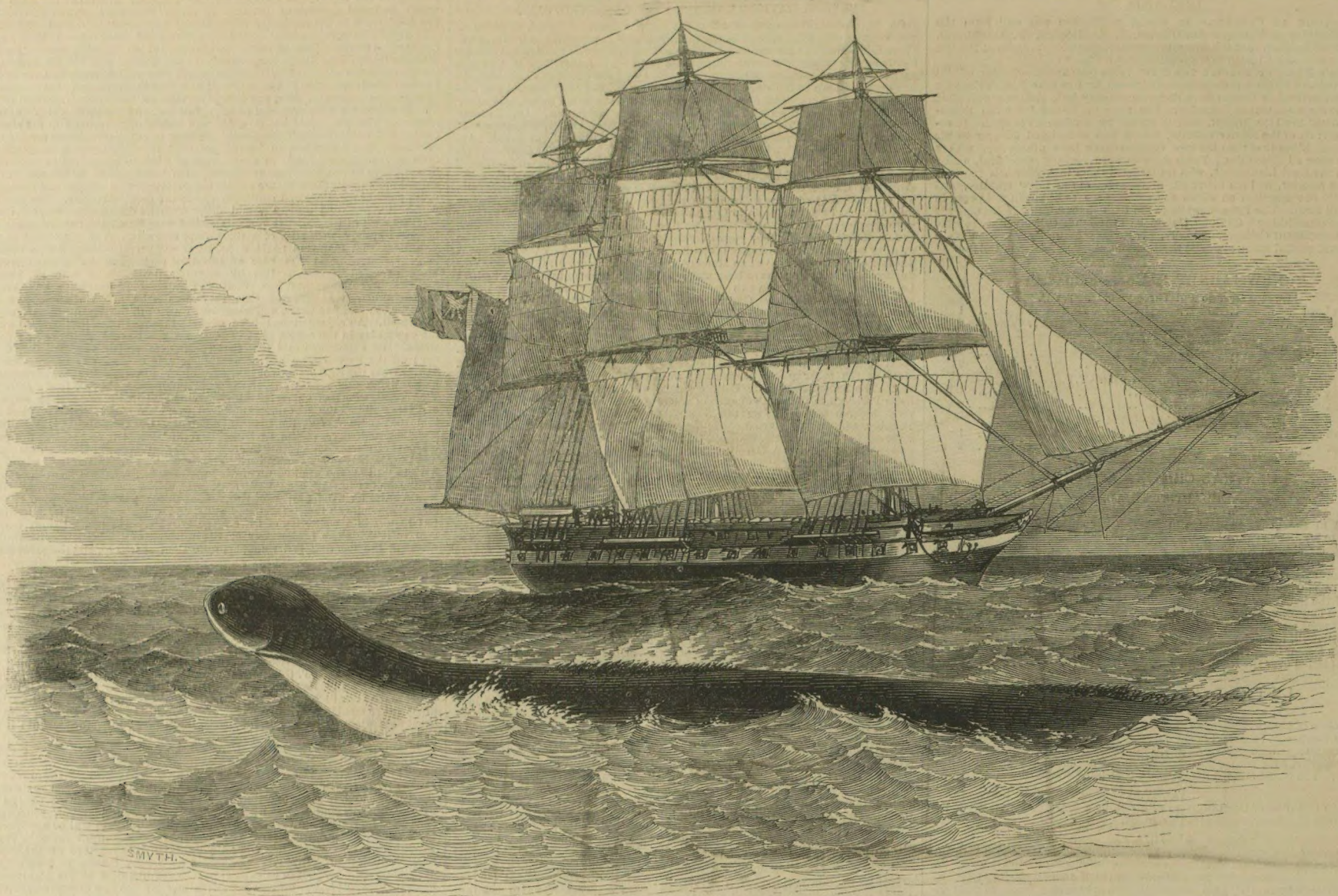
WHAT SHOULD BE DONE, IF ATTACKED BY CHOLERA?

As the great depression of the vital powers, and the consequent coldness of the surface, are the most formidable and striking symptoms, it is obvious that to rouse the system, and restore the warmth of the surface of the body, or, in other words, excite reaction and bring back the circulation of the blood to a natural state, are the objects that require to be effected. A vapour, or Hot Air Bath,* should be had recourse to if at hand; as this, however, will probably but seldom be the case, put the patient into a hot bed, and apply a large hot mustard-poultice over the pit of the stomach. Then let a blanket wrung out of a tub-full of boiling water, as hot and dry as possible, be laid over his body, and confine in the vapour, by placing dry blankets over it, renewing it the moment it loses its heat. Put bottles or bladders of hot-water, bags of hot sand, or hot bricks or tiles wrapped in flannel, to his feet; at the same time rub the feet, legs, and arms with hot flannels. Give the patient a glassful of hot brandy-and-water; or a tea-spoonful of sal-volatile, or of hartshorn, or of spirits of turpentine,† in a glassful of water; or a tea-spoonful of sulphuric ether in a wine-glass full of camphor julep;‡ if neither of these liquids be in the house, give hot coffee or tea until some of the above-mentioned remedies can be obtained. If there be much pain in the stomach, or the spasms be severe, or either of the above remedies do not afford relief, give a tea-spoonful, or from 60 to 80 drops of laudanum in the hot brandy-and-water: if there be a severe burning sensation in the stomach, the laudanum should be the first remedy. If the liquid given be rejected, repeat the dose in a few minutes; and if one remedy will not keep down, try another. Persist in these means till you find the warmth of the skin restored, and the cramps and spasms relieved; but in the meantime send for a medical person, who will find, on his arrival, half the danger removed, if you have diligently employed the plan here recommended. Do not fear catching the complaint yourself; let not that selfish feeling one moment enter your head; your very exertions will be the best and surest means of preventing your being attacked.—From "Five Minutes Common Sense about the Asiatic Cholera." By a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of England.

* The Hot-Air Bath was first used by the late Dr. Armstrong in congestive typhus, with great success, and is the most convenient and efficacious mode of applying heat to the body in cholera; in the *Lancet* for October 7th, 1848, pp. 402–403, there are several kinds described.

† This remedy is quite as effectual as either the camphor oil or naphtha, which some have recommended as a specific.

‡ The strong solution of camphor of Sir John Murray should be obtained if possible; as once of it with a tea-spoonful of ether is an excellent remedy in cramps or spasms, with or without the addition of laudanum.



THE SEA-SERPENT WHEN FIRST SEEN FROM H.M.S. "DÆDALUS."

THE GREAT SEA-SERPENT.

"Strange things come up to look at us—
The masters of the deep."—Song, "The Return of the Admiral."

A NEW attestation of the existence of the Great Sea-Serpent has just been placed upon official record; and has very naturally resuscitated the interest attached to this much vexed question. We purpose, therefore, to present to our readers this testimony in the documentary form and order in which it originally appeared; and it will next be shown that the first report has already received some corroboration, and has called forth some unpublished evidence upon the subject.

The first intelligence of this new evidence appeared in the *Times* of the 10th inst., in a communication from Plymouth, dated Oct. 7, as follows:—

"When the *Dædalus* frigate, Captain M'Quhæ, which arrived here on the 4th inst., was on her passage home from the East Indies, between the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena, her captain, and most of her officers and crew, at four o'clock one afternoon, saw a Sea-Serpent. The creature was twenty minutes in sight of the frigate, and passed under her quarter. Its head appeared to be about four feet out of the water, and there was about sixty feet of its body in a straight line on the surface. It is calculated that there must have been under water a length of thirty or forty feet more, by which it propelled itself at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. The diameter of the exposed part of the body was about sixteen inches; and when it extended its jaws, which were full of large jagged teeth, they seemed sufficiently capacious to admit of a tall man

standing upright between them. The ship was sailing north at the rate of eight miles an hour. The *Dædalus* left the Cape of Good Hope on the 30th of July, and reached St. Helena on the 16th of August."

Next the following very interesting report, by Captain M'Quhæ, was forwarded to the Admiralty:—

"Her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, Hamoaze, Oct. 11.

"Sir,—In reply to your letter of this day's date, requiring information as to the truth of a statement published in the *Times* newspaper, of a Sea-Serpent of extraordinary dimensions having been seen from her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, under my command, on her passage from the East Indies, I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that at 5 o'clock P.M., on the 6th of August last, in latitude 24° 44' S., and longitude 9° 22' E., the weather dark and cloudy, wind fresh from the N.W., with a long ocean swell from the S.W., the ship on the port tack heading N.E. by N., something very unusual was seen by Mr. Sartoris, midshipman, rapidly approaching the ship from before the beam. The circumstance was immediately reported by him to the officer of the watch, Lieutenant Edgar Drummond, with whom and Mr. William Barrett, the Master, I was at the time walking the quarter-deck. The ship's company were at supper.

"On our attention being called to the object, it was discovered to be an enormous Serpent, with head and shoulders kept about four feet constantly above

the surface of the sea; and as nearly as we could approximate by comparing with the length of what our maintopsail-yard would show in the water, there was at the very least sixty feet of the animal *à fleur d'eau*, no portion of which was, to our perception, used in propelling it through the water, either by vertical or horizontal undulation. It passed rapidly, but so close under our lee quarter that had it been a man of my acquaintance I should have easily recognised his features with the naked eye; and it did not, either in approaching the ship or after it had passed our wake, deviate in the slightest degree from its course to the S.W., which it held on at the pace of from 12 to 15 miles per hour, apparently on some determined purpose.

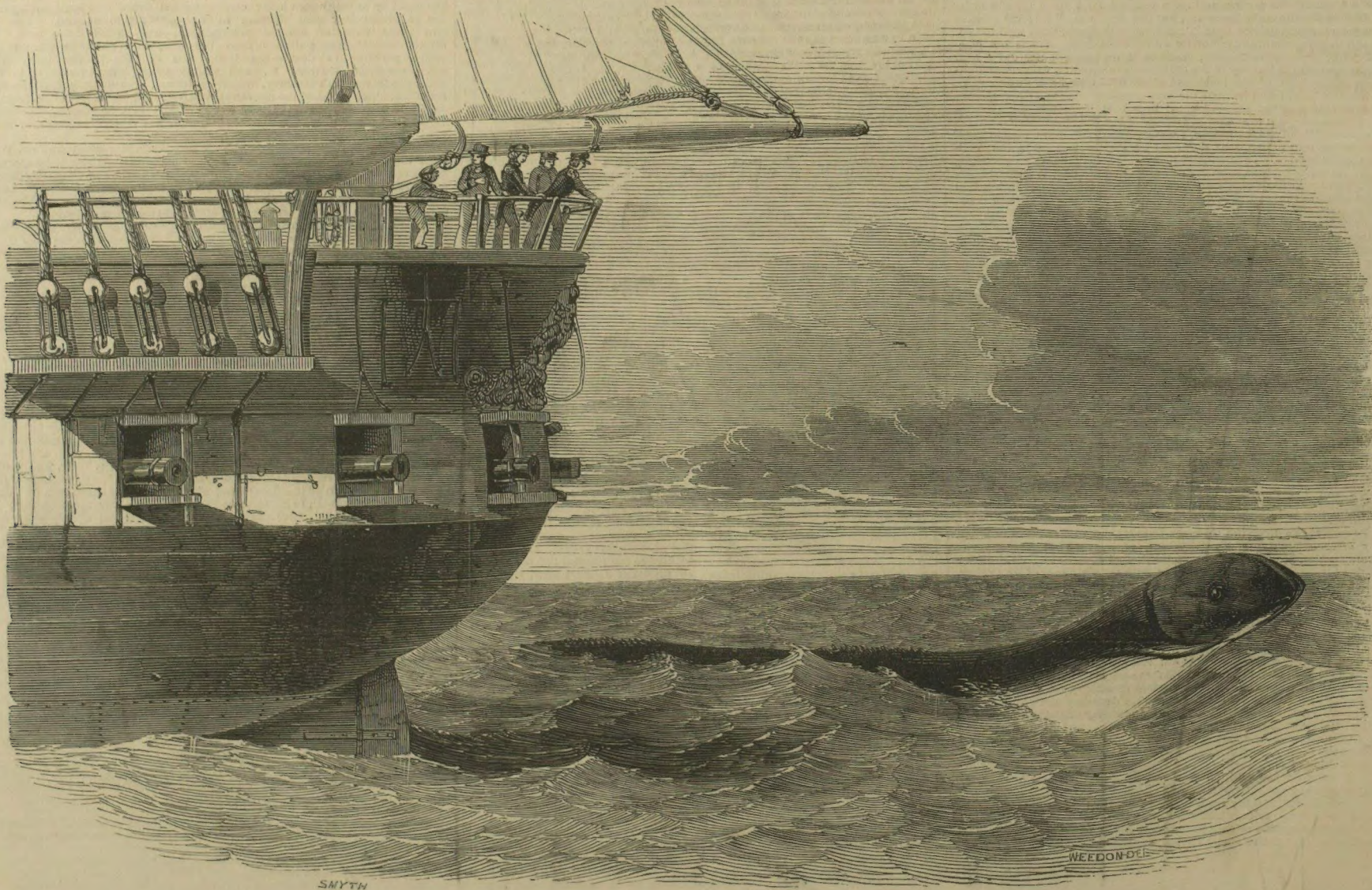
"The diameter of the Serpent was about 15 or 16 inches behind the head, which was, without any doubt, that of a snake; and it was never, during the 20 minutes that it continued in sight of our glasses, once below the surface of the water—its colour a dark brown, with yellowish-white about the throat. It had no fins, but something like the mane of a horse, or rather a bunch of seaweed washed about its back. It was seen by the quartermaster, the boatswain's mate and the man at the wheel, in addition to myself and officers above mentioned.

"I am having a drawing of the Serpent made from a sketch taken immediately after it was seen, which I hope to have ready for transmission to my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty by to-morrow's post.—I have, &c.,

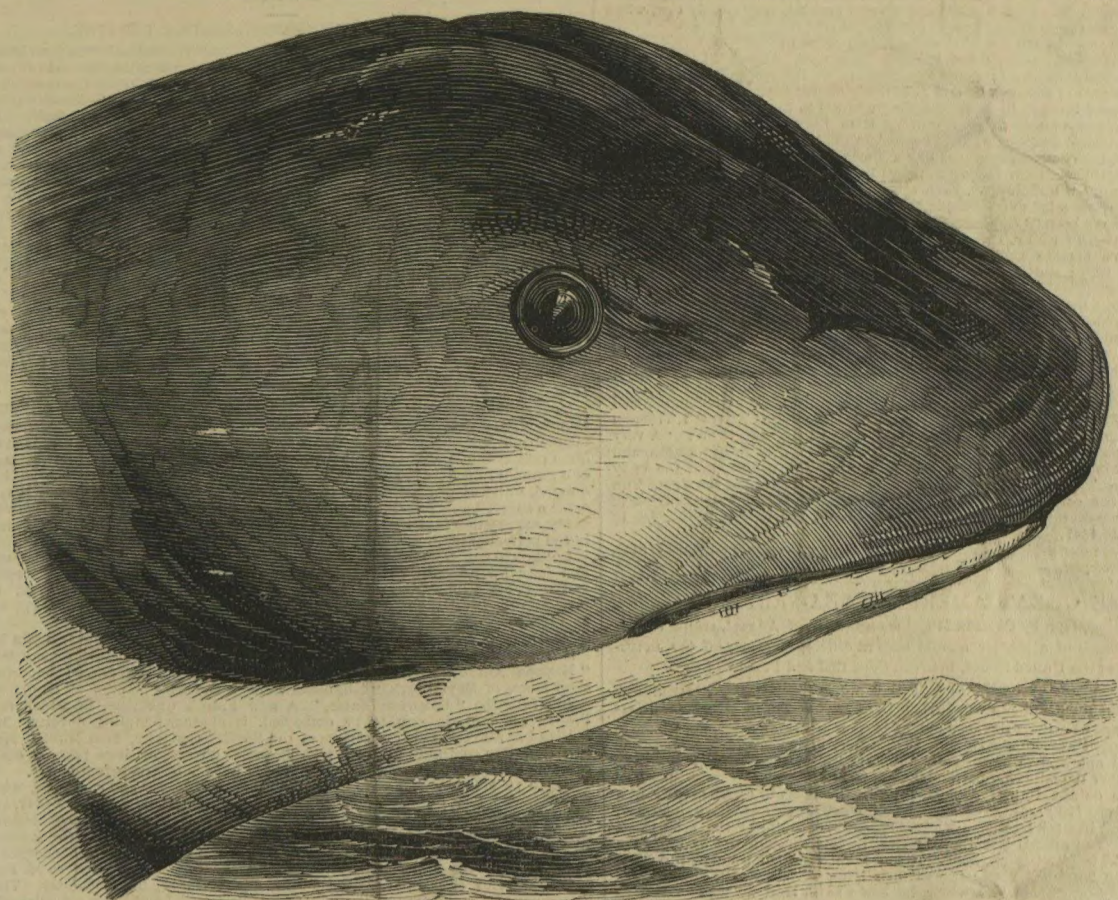
"PETER M'QUHÆ, Captain.

"To Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, G.C.H., Devonport."

The drawing above-named has been received by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and, by the courtesy of Captain M'Quhæ, our Artist has been permitted to copy this pictorial evidence, as well as further to illustrate the ap-



THE SEA-SERPENT PASSING UNDER THE STERN OF THE "DÆDALUS."



HEAD OF THE SEA-SERPENT SEEN BY CAPT. M'QUHAE

pearance of the Serpent, under the supervision of Captain M'Quhæ, and with his approval of the authenticity of their details as to position and form.

The next communication is the following letter, addressed, within the past ten days, to the Editor of the *Globe* :—

"*Mary Ann of Glasgow*, Glasgow, Oct. 19, 1848.

"Sir,—I have just reached this port, on a voyage from Malta to Lisbon; and my attention having been called to a report relative to an animal seen by the master and crew of her Majesty's ship *Dædalus*, I take the liberty of communicating the following circumstance :—

"When clearing out of the port of Lisbon, upon the 30th of September last, we spoke the American brig *Daphne*, of Boston, Mark Trelawny master; she signalled for us to heave to, which we did, and standing close round her counter lay to while the mate boarded us with the jolly-boat, and handed a packet of letters, to be despatched per first steamer for Boston on our arrival in England. The mate told me that when in lat. 4° 11' S., lon. 10° 15' E., wind dead north, upon the 20th of September, a most extraordinary animal had been seen—from his description, it had the appearance of a huge serpent or snake, with a dragon's head.

"Immediately upon its being seen, one of the deck guns was brought to bear upon it, which, having been charged with spike-nails and whatever other pieces of iron could be got at the moment, was discharged at the animal, then only distant about forty yards from the ship. It immediately reared its head in the air, and plunged violently with its body, showing evidently that the charge had taken effect. The *Daphne* was to leeward at the time, but was put about on the starboard tack, and stood towards the brute, which was seen foaming and lashing the water at a fearful rate. Upon the brig nearing, however, it disappeared, and, though evidently wounded, made rapidly off at the rate of fifteen or sixteen knots an hour, as was judged from its appearing several times upon the surface. The *Daphne* pursued for some time; but the night coming on, the master was obliged to put about and continue his voyage.

"From the description given by the mate, the brute must have been nearly 100 feet long, and his account of it agrees in every respect with that lately forwarded to the Admiralty by the master of the *Dædalus*. The packet of letters to Boston I have no doubt contains the full particulars, which I suppose will be made public.

"There are letters from Captain Trelawny to a friend in Liverpool, which will probably contain some further particulars, and I have written to get a copy, for the purpose of getting the full account.

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"Broomielaw, Berth No. 4."

"JAMES HENDERSON, Master.

The inquiry next called forth the annexed evidence from one of our most scientific officers and ablest naval surveyors :—

Extract from a Letter addressed by Captain Beechey to Sir Francis Beaufort, F.R.S., Admiralty Hydrographer :—

"What an extraordinary creature the *Dædalus* seems to have fallen in with?

The description recalls to my mind an extraordinary appearance we witnessed in the Blossom, in crossing the South Atlantic. I took it for the trunk

of a large tree, and before I could get my glass upon deck it had disappeared and I could nowhere find it—fresh breezes at the time."

By the courtesy of the Secretary to the Admiralty, we have been favoured with the following letter from a gentleman long resident in Norway :—

"13, Great Cumberland-street, October 25, 1848.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I regret that I have not yet found the volumes referred to in our conversation respecting the recent authentication of the existence of the Sea-Serpent by Captain M'Quhæ, of H.M. frigate *Dædalus*, but I will give you that part of the information which I remember best. Several years ago, a museum was established at Bergen in Norway, the directors of which have, amongst other subjects of interest, turned their study to natural history in general, and to the elucidation of some of its more doubtful or less known subdivisions.* The question of the Sea-Serpent's existence had previously attracted the attention of several scientific men in Northern Europe; and my friend, the late Dr. Newmann, Bishop of Bergen—a man much and justly respected for his learning, research, and energy—made it the subject of enquiry within the last twenty or twenty-five years among his clergy and those of the adjoining dioceses. The amount of proof thus collected was sufficient to convince any one, however sceptical, as it is not mere hearsay evidence, but the testimony of known and respectable persons in various walks of life. One of the most striking statements is made by some fishermen, who saw the animal quite close to them, and of whom, one more hardy than the rest struck it with a boat-hook, upon which it immediately gave them chase; and, had they not been very near a small island or rock, on which they took refuge, in all probability they would have been destroyed.†

"The size of the Sea-Serpents seen in the Norwegian Fjords varies much; and I do not now remember what the dimensions of the largest are said to be. As far as I can tax my memory, none of them lately seen are larger than that described by Captain M'Quhæ. The one seen by the fishermen above alluded to was, I think, not above 70 feet long. I have written to my colleagues in the direction of the Bergen Museum; and as soon as their answer arrives, I will give you a more full account.

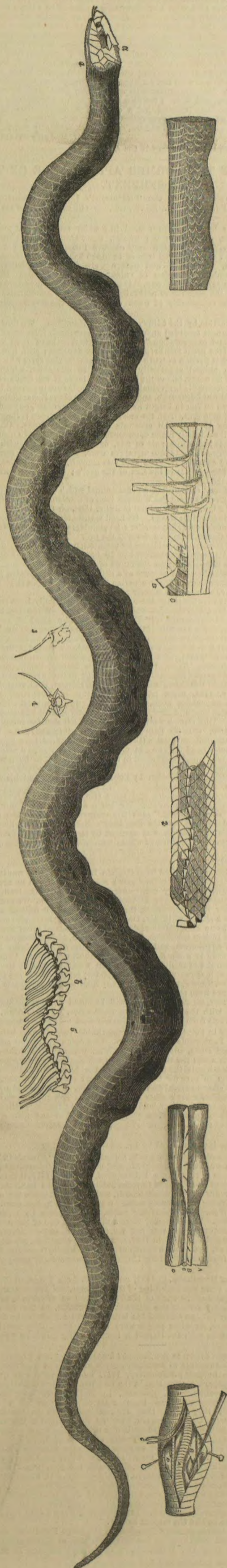
"There are, I believe, several varieties of the reptile known as the Sea-Serpent, but almost all the accounts agree as to the existence of a *mane*, and as to the great size of the eye. In several of the fossil reptiles somewhat approaching the Sea-Serpent in size and other characteristics, the orbit is very large, and in this respect, as well as in having short paws or flappers, the descriptions of the Northern Sea-Serpents agree with the supposed appearance of some of the antediluvian species. A great part of the disbelief in the existence of the Sea-Serpent has arisen from its being supposed to be the same animal as the Kraken, or rather from the names having been used indiscriminately.

"In concluding this hurried statement, allow me to add my own testimony as to the existence of a large fish or reptile of cylindrical form (I will not say Sea-Serpent).

* Mr. Christie, a well-known contributor to the natural history of many of the Balena and a discoverer of several new parasitical animals, is the President of this Association.

† The Fjords, in Norway, are extremely deep; and such an island or rock may have 100 fathoms depth within 50 fathoms of its shore. Some Fjords are more than 300 fathoms deep at certain points.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SEA-SERPENT.
(SCOLOPHIS ATLANTICUS.)



THE SEA-SERPENT.—FAC-SIMILE FROM EGEDE'S WORK.—1740.

Three years ago, while becalmed in a yacht between Bergen and Sogn, in Norway, I saw (at about a quarter of a mile astern) what appeared to be a large fish ruffling the otherwise smooth surface of the fjord, and, on looking attentively, I observed what looked like the convolutions of a snake. I immediately got my glass, and distinctly made out three convolutions, which drew themselves slowly through the water; the greatest diameter was about ten or twelve inches. No head was visible, and from the size of each convolution I supposed the length to be about thirty feet. The master of my yacht (who, as navigator, seaman, and fisherman, had known the Norwegian coast and North Sea for many years), as well as a friend who was with me, an experienced Norwegian sportsman and porpoise shooter, saw the same appearance at the same time, and formed the same opinion as to form and size. I mention the fact of my friend being a porpoise shooter, as many have believed that a shoal of porpoises following each other has given rise to the fable, as they called it, of the Sea-Serpent.

"I remain, my dear sir, faithfully yours,
"J. D. MORRIS STIRLING.

"Captain Hamilton, R.N., Secretary to the Admiralty."

EVIDENCES OF THE FORMER APPEARANCE OF THE SEA-SERPENT.

THE Sea-Serpent is referred to in the "Naturalist's Library," conducted by Sir William Jardine, Bart., F.R.S.E., F.L.S., &c., as one of a group of sea monsters, in these words:—

"The term *cete* was by the ancients used in a wider sense than at present, being made to include, along with the whales, those animals which they regarded as sea monsters. We have but very obscure intimation of what these monsters really were; they were not true or common fish, but were reputed to be prodigious animals, whose form and nature were imperfectly understood, and which were particularly the object of vulgar superstitious dread. Now, it so happens, that, even at the present day, it is asserted that such monsters exist, whose characters all the assiduity of naturalists has not hitherto satisfactorily ascertained. The most remarkable of these creatures are the Sea-Serpent and the Kraken."

Thus far the introduction by the editor, Dr. Robert Hamilton. We now proceed to quote the instances recorded under the group previously introduced:—

"That much fable and exaggeration," says the author, "have been mixed up with the history of the great Sea-Serpent, cannot be doubted; still, however, the inquiry recurs, what portion of truth is involved amidst this error?" First is described an animal apparently belonging to this class, which was stranded on the Isle of Stronsay, one of the Orkneys, in 1808. It was first seen entire, and measured by reputable individuals; and its remains are preserved in the Museum of the University of Edinburgh, and in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons. It measured 56 feet in length and 12 in circumference. The head was small, not being a foot in length, from the snout to the first vertebra; the neck was slender, extending 15 feet. All accounts assign it blow-holes. On the shoulders something like a bristly mane commenced, which extended to near the extremity of the tail. It had three pairs of fins, or paws, connected with the body. Dr. Fleming suggests that these members were, probably, the remains of pectoral, ventral, and caudal fins. The skin was smooth, without scales, and of a greyish colour. The eye was of the size of the seal's; the throat was too narrow to admit the hand.

Next is an "unvarnished account" of a great animal which excited considerable astonishment and alarm among the Western Isles of Scotland. Mr. Maclean, the parish minister of Elgg, saw the animal in June, 1808, on the coast of Coll, within a few yards of the boat he was in. Its head was somewhat broad, and of rather oval form; its neck somewhat smaller; its shoulders (so to speak) considerably broader; and thence it tapered towards the tail. The observer did not perceive any fins, and it seemed to progress by undulation up and down, under water, very rapidly. Its length was believed to be between seventy and eighty feet. This animal was likewise seen by the crews of thirteen fishing-boats; and one of a crew pronounced the head as large as a little boat, and its eye as large as a plate. (See "Transactions of the Wernerian Society," vol. i., p. 442.) This animal does not appear to have been strictly serpentine.

Dr. Hibbert mentions that the great Sea-Serpent has occasionally been recognised in the Shetland Seas, and specifies one which was seen off the Isle of St. Ness, Valey Island, and Dunroveness. ("Shetland Islands," p. 565.)

We pass over Dr. Hamilton's details of the American Sea-Serpent, as we have given the description from other sources in an adjoining column.

Long before the great Sea-Serpent was suspected of being a visitor of the British Isles, or of the New World, it was regarded as a well-known member of the Fauna of Scandinavia. Thus, Hans (afterwards Bishop) Egede, in "A Full and Particular Relation (Narrative) of his Voyage to Greenland, as a Missionary, in the year 1734," published in Danish, at Copenhagen, 1740, records:—

"On the 6th of July, 1734, when off the south coast of Greenland, a sea monster appeared to us, whose head, when raised, was on a level with our main-top. Its snout was long and sharp, and it blew water almost like a whale; it had large broad paws (the Danish word is *laller*," which signifies something between paws and fins; a seal's flappers are called *lallen*); its body was covered with shell-fish, or scales (the Danish word used here signifies either); its skin was rough and uneven; in other respects it was as a serpent; and when it dived, its tail, which was raised in the air, appeared to be a whole ship's length from its body."

We have engraved the representation by Egede, from the copy of his work in the British Museum.

We next subjoin the accounts—older and more recent—given of this animal in what may be called its native retreats. We begin with Pontoppidan, in his "History of Norway":—"Our coast," says the learned Bishop, "is the only place in Europe visited by this terrible creature." He then professes his own incredulity of the narrative, until he was assured by the testimony of credible and experienced fishermen and sailors, of whom hundreds see the creature annually:—

Dr. Hamilton then says:—

"After this, a long letter is supplied from Captain L. de Ferry, who was in his boat, with a crew of eight men, when they saw a Sea-Serpent, which he fired at and wounded. His description very much agrees with that already given, and every particular is authenticated by the affidavits of two of his crew. We are also informed that Governor Berestrap states, that he saw a similar animal a few years before, and drew a sketch of it. Mr. Hans Strom, a clergyman, also caused a sketch to be made of one which came under his inspection, and other eye-witnesses are named. The Bishop concludes, 'I might mention, to the same purpose, many more persons of equal credit and reputation.' But we must bring these statements of Pontoppidan to a close with one other short quotation. 'Though it is difficult to ascertain the exact dimensions, yet all who have seen it are unanimous in affirming that it appears to be about 600 feet long; that it lies in the water in many folds, and there appears like so many hogsheads floating in a line, at a considerable distance from each other.'"

In the *Literary Gazette*, for Saturday last, will be found engraved Pontoppidan's representation; with the accompanying deductions, by the Editor, appended to copious extracts from the learned Bishop's work:—

"We have now only to point to the very remarkable resemblance between Captain M'Quhæ and Pontoppidan's description. One might fancy the gallant captain had read the old Dane, and was copying him, when he tells of the dark brown colour and white about the throat, and the neck clothed as if by a horse's mane or a bunch of sea-weed—the exact words of the historian. This snake, however, did not seem to care for the fresh wind and roughish weather, but kept, as in the calm, its head several feet above the water, and stretched out its length so as to be visible for some sixty or eighty feet. The motion was not perceptibly impelled by vermicular or land-serpent action! Had it, then, large fins? There must be some power. The picture engraved in the folio represents it like a series of six barrels, or risings, with the intermediate parts under the sea."

We now return to the instances cited by Dr. Hamilton:—

"Sir A. de Capell Brook makes allusion to this animal in his 'Travels in Norway.' He states that he did not witness it himself, but that the fishermen of Sejerstad stated it was seen in 1818 in the Fjorden. In July, 1819, it made its appearance off Otersund in Norway, and Captain Schilderup stated to Sir Arthur that it was seen daily during the whole month, and continued while the warm weather lasted, as if dozing in the sun-beams. When Captain S. first saw it, he was in a boat at the distance of about 200 yards, and supposes its length to have been about 600 feet. The Bishop of Nordland had seen two of them about eight miles from Drontheim; he was not far from them, and considered the largest to be about 100 feet. Again, in 1822, one of these creatures, reported to be as bulky as a large ox, and about a fourth of an English mile in length, made its appearance off the island of Sorø, near Tinmask, and was seen by many of the islanders."

In the newspapers of Drontheim, in 1837, an account from Tozen, of the end of August, stated that since the beginning of the dog-days, the Sea-Serpent had been seen at various parts of the coast of that district. One of them seems to have remained constantly during the summer at Storösen, at the Kergvan Islands. Very credible persons affirmed the length of this Serpent to be 600 or 800 feet, or perhaps more, for when people were near its head, they could not discern its tail. We agree with Dr. Hamilton in considering this to be "a sheer fabrication."

Our attention has been drawn to the *Zoologist* for the past year, wherein are several communications tending to authenticate the existence of the great Sea-Serpent. Thus, in the number for February, 1847, we find paragraphs quoted from the Norse newspapers, stating that, in the neighbourhood of Christiansund and Molde, in the province of Romsdal, in Norway, several highly-respectable and credible witnesses have attested the seeing of the Serpent. In general, they state that it has been seen in the larger Norwegian fjords, seldom in the open sea. In the large bight of the sea at Christiansund it has been seen every year, though only in the warmest season, in the dog-days, and then only in perfectly calm weather and untroubled water. Its length is stated at about 44 feet, and twice as thick as a common snake, in proportion to the length. The front of the head was rather pointed; the eyes sharp; and from the back of the head commenced a mane, like that of a horse. The colour of the animal was a blackish-brown. It swam swiftly, with serpentine movements, like a leech. One of the witnesses describes the body to be two feet in diameter, the head as long as a brandy-anker (ten gallon cask), and about the same thickness; not pointed, but round. It had no scales, but the body quite smooth. This witness acknowledged Pontoppidan's representation to be like the serpent he saw.

The writer of this article received letters from Mr. Soren Knudtzon, stating that a Sea-Serpent had been seen in the neighbourhood of Christiansund by several people; and from Dr. Hoffmann, a respectable surgeon in Molde,

stating, that lying on a considerable fjord to the south of Christiansund, Rector Hammer, Mr. Kraft, curate, and several persons, very clearly saw, while on a journey, a Sea-Serpent of very considerable size.

Four other persons saw a similar animal, July 28, 1845. The next communication, dated "Sund's Parsonage, August 31, 1846," records the appearance of a supposed Sea-Serpent, on the 8th, in the course between the islands of Sartor Leer and Tös. Early on this day, just as the steamer *Büirgen* passed through Rognedfjord towing a vessel to Bergen, Daniel Solomonson, a cotter, saw a sea-monster, swimming from Rognedfjord in a westerly direction towards his dwelling at Grönnevigskloset, in the northern part of the parish of Sund. The head appeared like a Porpoise boat (about twenty feet long) keel uppermost; and from behind it raised itself forward in three, and sometimes four and five undulations, each apparently about twelve feet long. On the same morning a lad out fishing in the Rognedfjord, saw a Serpent, which he describes to have been 60 feet long.

In the *Zoologist* for May, 1847, the Serpent is stated to have been seen by a party of five persons fishing in Mahone Bay, forty miles west of Halifax, on May 15, 1833; and on April 21, 1840, by Captain D'Abnour, in the Gulf of Mexico.

The *Zoologist* for September, 1847, contains "A Plea for the North Atlantic Sea-Serpent," by Dr. Cogswell, of Keppel-street, Bloomsbury. The author reviews the testimonies in the numbers of the journal we have quoted, and then treats of the "idea of a Sea-Serpent," in which there is "nothing ridiculous or abnormal;" his argument being strengthened by reference to distinguished naturalists and geologists.

Lastly, to the *Zoologist* for November, 1847, a correspondent communicated "an extract from the log-book of a very near relative, dated August 1, 1786, on board the ship *General Coole*, in lat. 42° 44' N., and long. 23° 10' W. 'A very large snake passed the ship; it appeared to be about 16 or 18 feet in length, and 3 or four feet in circumference, the back of a light ash colour, and the belly thereof yellow.' According to the log, the ship was becalmed at the time. You may rely on the correctness of this (says the writer); and any one desirous of satisfying himself may see the original log.—S. H. Saxby, Banbury, Isle of Wight, Sept. 8, 1847."

Here we close our evidences, referring the reader for the circumstances of each case to the *Zoologist*, as they are too lengthy and minute for full quotation.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SEA-SERPENT.

THE Sea-Serpent, seen by Captain M'Quhæ on the 6th of August, seems to confirm the accounts of a similar animal seen at different periods off the north-eastern coast of the United States, between Cape Cod and Penobscot Bay.

In consequence of the reports of a great Sea-Serpent having been frequently seen during the month of August, 1817, both in the harbour of Gloucester, Massachusetts, and at a short distance out at sea, off the same coast, the Linnean Society of Boston appointed a committee to collect evidence with regard to the existence and appearance of such animal; and, from their report, by Amos Story, we gather the following particulars.

It was seen on the 10th of August, 1817, in the harbour of Gloucester, at a distance of about 130 yards. The head, which was about a foot above the water, appeared much like the head of a sea-turtle, and the colour of the body was a dark brown. The animal was then moving rapidly through the water, at the rate of from 20 to 30 miles an hour. It was seen a second time by the same person, on the 23rd of August; it was then lying perfectly still, and the deponent judged that the portion which he saw was at least 50 feet long. The body appeared to be about as thick as that of a man. Solomon Allen, ship-master, also saw the animal in the harbour of Gloucester, on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of August, and estimated it to be between 80 and 90 feet in length, and the body to be about the thickness of a half-barrel. The head was something like a rattlesnake's, but was nearly as large as the head of a horse, and was sometimes carried about two feet above the water. It appeared to have bunches or protuberances on the back. Mr. Nash, however, who took the depositions, and had also seen the animal, considers that those apparent bunches were merely caused by the animal's vortical motion. Matthew Gaffney saw it at a distance of about 30 feet, and fired at it. "I aimed at his head," says the deponent, "and think I must have hit him. He turned towards us immediately after I had fired, and I thought he was coming at us; but he sank down and went directly under our boat, and made his appearance at about 100 yards from where he sank. He did not turn down like a fish, but appeared to settle down like a rock. He did not, however, appear more shy after being fired at, but continued playing as before." John Johnson, who saw it on the 17th of August, within two oars' length, judged it to be at least 50 feet long. W. B. Pearson, merchant, who was in a sailing-boat, on the 18th of August, off Webber's Cove, saw a strange marine animal, which he believed to be the same that had been seen several times in the harbour of Gloucester. It passed under the stern of the boat, and afterwards (turning) crossed the bow at about 30 yards' distance. From what he saw of the animal, he should say that it was nothing short of 70 feet in length. It turned very short, and appeared as limber and as active as an eel, considering its comparative size. Robert Bragg, mariner, saw the animal from the deck of the schooner *Laura*, about a mile and a half from Cape Ann. It passed very swiftly by the vessel, at a distance of about 30 feet; and about 14 feet of the body was above the level of the water to the height of six inches. The head was like a serpent's, rather blunt, and larger than the body. When about 30 feet astern of the vessel it threw out its tongue, which appeared to be about two feet long, and something like a fisherman's harpoon. The Serpent was in sight about ten minutes, and seemed to move at the rate of about fourteen miles an hour.

Besides the depositions of eleven persons who had seen the animal in August, 1817, the Committee received several communications relative to a similar animal which had previously been seen on the coast of Maine, several years before. The Rev. Abraham Cummings says that, in Penobscot Bay, within the thirty years preceding 1809, a Sea-Serpent, supposed to be about 60 feet long, and as thick as a sloop's mast, had been several times seen. Mr. Cummings saw it himself, at a distance of about 80 yards, and judged it to be about 70 feet long. It was also seen by the British in their expedition to Bagaduce during the first American war, and they supposed it to be at least 300 feet long; but this Mr. Cummings considers to be an exaggeration. It was again seen in 1809 and 1811. The Committee were also informed that, about 1780, as a schooner was lying at the mouth of the river Penobscot, or in the bay, one of these enormous creatures leaped over it between the masts; that the men ran into the hold for fright, and that the weight of the serpent sank the vessel one *streak* or plank. The schooner was about eighteen tons burthen.

About a month after the Committee had received the depositions previously referred to, a serpent, of remarkable appearance, was sent to Boston, and exhibited to the Linnean Society of that town, who named it *Scotiophis Atlanticus*, and considered it to be the young of the great Sea-Serpent. It was killed on the sea-shore, at no great distance from Cape Ann. The annexed cut is from an engraving of it, in a pamphlet relating to the Sea-Serpent published by the Society. The body is bent vertically, to show its flexibility in that direction. The portions of the head and throat marked *a*, in the figure showing the whole form, are those which were so far destroyed that their structure could not be ascertained:—Fig. 1. Dissection of the body. Muscles of the back. B. Lateral muscles. C. Intercostal muscles. Fig. 2. Inside view of the cavity of the ribs and spine, with the internal muscles crossing the ribs. Fig. 3. Side view of a vertebra. Fig. 4. Front view of the same. Fig. 5. Portion of the spine, showing the varieties of the vertebrae, and the direction of the ribs. Fig. 6. Portions of viscera. A. The lungs—their inequalities corresponding to the cavities in the spine. B. The mesentery, which is attached on each side to the ribs. C. The great vein. D. The oesophagus. Fig. 7 represents an opening in the throat. A. The brachia. B. The oesophagus, with a blowpipe inserted into its cavity. C. Elastic retractile filaments of the tongue. D. D. Extremities of the ribs.

A Fossil SEA-SERPENT.—In 1845 there was exhibited in New York a specimen of the *Hydrargos Sillimanii*, a reputed gigantic fossil reptile, or Sea-Serpent, stated to have been discovered by Dr. Albert C. Koch in the state of Alabama. The bones, according to the description, measured 114 feet in length, and weighed 7500 pounds! We do not vouch for the authenticity of this discovery; but Professor Silliman publicly attested that the spinal column of the skeleton measured 114 feet in length, and evidently belonged to one individual; adding, that there was the fullest ground for its genuineness. Professor Silliman remarks, that "the skeleton differs, most essentially, from any existing or fossil serpent, although it may maintain the popular (and I believe, well-founded) impression of the existence in our modern seas of huge animals, to which the name of Sea-Serpent has been attached."

SUPPLY OF NEWSPAPERS AT RAILWAYS.—Messrs. Smith, the extensive new-agents of the Strand, have concluded a contract with the Midland and Chester, and Holyhead Railway Companies, for the privilege of selling newspapers, books, &c., at the various stations. As they already hold a similar contract with the North-Western Company, these gentlemen have now secured the right to supply periodical literature to passengers over one thousand miles of rail. In case of irregularities of any description, or of deficiencies in the present arrangements of this important service, the public will know to whom in future to apply for remedy, and we are assured that their complaints, if well founded, will be promptly attended to.—*Morning Post*.

MARBLE VENEERING, OR SLATY PAINT.—In Ohio, according to a New York paper, a Mr. Blake, of Akron, has discovered a curious mineral, soft at first, and like indigo, but hardening in a few days into a slaty stone. On analysis it is found to consist of about one-half silica, one-fourth alumina, with magnesia, oxide and sulphate of iron, lime, and carbon. By reducing it to fine powder, mixing with linseed oil into thick paint, and applying it with a brush to wood, iron, tin, zinc, or brick, it becomes, after a few months' exposure, perfectly hard and indestructible. As a protection against fire, it is said to be invaluable. In the west it is in large demand for covering roofs of buildings, for bridges, and fences, &c., all of which it protects from weather as well as from fire. School slates are manufactured by applying it to thin wood or pasteboard. On wooden mantel fronts and tables, its appearance, when polished, is held to be not inferior to the finest Egyptian marble. Mr. Blake has procured a patent for his discovery. Would not Portland cement, in fine powder, and thus applied, with linseed oil, produce a slaty veneer over similar surfaces? We make a present of the suggestion to the Portland cement manufacturers. Parian cement mixes with oil, and might thus, we think, be used as paint, or for stony veneering; and certainly the surface of blocks of Portland cement reminds one a good deal of slate; the hardening, too, from a soft or moist state very much adds to the resemblance which it bears to this New World's wonder. By the way, silica, with lime, has been found, if we mistake not, to form a sort of glaze well adapted to give a stony veneering, like this, to plaster.—*The Builder*.

MUSIC.

ENGLISH OPERA AT COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

There has been no novelty since our last Number. Bellini's "Sonnambula" has been performed six times, owing to the attraction of Sims Reeves in *Elvino*. Miss Romer, who has been singing nearly every evening since the opening of the season, has been quite exhausted with the fatigue, and on Wednesday night it was necessary to claim the indulgence of the audience on her behalf. The want of another *prima donna* has been severely felt, but to-night (Saturday) Miss Lucombe will make her *début* on an English stage in "Haydée;" and on Tuesday Mdlle. Nissen, the Swedish vocalist, is to make her first appearance in "Norma." Mr. Whitworth and Mr. Reeves are included in the cast of Auber's popular work, which will be done for the first time in London with the whole of the music. Grieve's scenic effects for "Haydée" are reported to be very effective, particularly the entrance of the Venetian Admiral's ship of war into Venice. In "Norma," Mrs. Donald King, wife of the tenor of that name, is to make her appearance as *Adalgisa*. The ballets of the "Amazons" and the "Devil to Pay," have been the concluding entertainments after the operas.

SUSSEX HALL.—The City amateurs had the treat of an evening Concert on Tuesday, given by the Misses Adelaide and Harriette Alexander, who were sustained by Miss Sara Flower, Miss L. Pettigrew, Miss E. Badger, Messrs. Genge, Mattacks, Gregg, and Phillips in the vocal department; and by Miss Burfield Williams (piano), Miss E. Badger (guitar), and Mr. F. Chatterton (harp). Mr. Maurice Davies and Mr. Stocking were the accompanists.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The first Concert for the season of this old-established society will be given on Wednesday night, at Exeter Hall, when Mendelssohn's "Elijah" will be performed. It will be the first appearance of Mr. Costa as the conductor of the society, and his *début*, in fact, as the director of a grand oratorio. The orchestral and choral departments have been increased, so far as professional aid is concerned. The Bishop of London has become a subscriber, in addition to the most influential amateurs; and there is every expectation that the society will now make the progress so long desired in the perfect execution of the great works.

LONDON SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.—This society was formed last season, and is an offshoot of the Sacred Harmonic Society. The Rev. G. Roberts is the President. Mr. Surman, who has established the new society, is the conductor, and Mr. H. Blagrove the leader. The first performance will be on Friday next, when Handel's "Messiah" will be given.

PROMENADE CONCERTS AT DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—M. Jullien is again in the field, and on Friday next will commence his campaign. He promises the "National Anthem" with five distinct bands, and he has arranged the principal pieces of Meyerbeer's "Huguenots," after the same manner as he did so successfully the "Robert le Diable." A new French quadrille, in which the French national airs are to be embodied, is another tempting novelty. Mr. Jullien has also secured the services of the English contralto, Miss Miran. Mr. Frederick Gye continues to be the administrative director of these popular concerts, and the general arrangements could not be in more competent hands.

MUSIC IN MANCHESTER.—M. Henri Panofka, the violinist and composer, who was selected by Mr. Lumley as one of his musical directors, in the season 1847, for Her Majesty's Theatre, is now established in Manchester, and is publishing in the *Revue et Gazette Musicale* of Paris a series of interesting letters on the state of art in that large town. He gives his testimony in favour of the exertions of Mainzer in the formation of the singing classes. In addition to M. Panofka, Charles Hallé, the pianist, has fixed his residence in Manchester. The patronage of the amateurs is universally bestowed, and Howard Glover's English opera speculation was well supported. The Hargreaves' concert is on the 31st inst., for which Miss Birch, Miss Stewart, Mr. St. Albain, and Machin are engaged.

MDLLE. LIND.—This famed vocalist has completed a triumphant career in Dublin. Next week, with M. Roger, Signor F. Lablache and Belletti, she will appear at Brighton in the "Sonnambula" and in the "Figlia del Reggimento."

MADAME DULCKEN'S TOUR.—This accomplished pianist, accompanied by Mr. Willy, the violinist, Haussman, the violoncello, and John Parry, the English buffo, has made a very successful tour in the southern and western towns of England.

THE WESTERN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—The performances of the music of the old masters will commence for the season next Saturday (the 4th). Mr. Turle is the conductor, and Mr. G. Budd hon. secretary.

FOREIGN MUSICAL NEWS.—St. Leon's ballet of "La Vivandière" has been produced at the Paris Opéra de la Nation for Cerito, with success. Madame Hebert-Massy and Poullet have been singing *Lucia* and *Edgardo*. Madame Widemann's *début* in Halévy's "Charles the Sixth" has taken place. Her magnificent contralto voice is admitted, but the part was not considered best adapted for her abilities. A new basso named Junca has appeared as the *Cardinal*, in Halévy's "Juive." He is regarded as a useful acquisition.—At the Italian Opera-House, Mdlle. Bosio and Mdlle. Clari had both failed in *Abigail*, in Verdi's "Nabucco." Mdlle. Castellan's return in *Adina*, in the "Elisir," was a great success; and she was admirably supported by Ronconi in the quack doctor, *Dulcamara*.—The new opera of the "Val d'Andorre" is in rehearsal at the Opéra Comique.—A new mass, composed by Adolphe Adam, was executed on Sunday last in the Chapel of the Palace at Versailles. The orchestra comprised 100 vocalists and instrumentalists. M. Ambroise Thomas was at the organ.—On the 29th a grand musical *fête* was to take place in the Palace, directed by Berlioz: the funds for the benefit of the Association of Musicians.—The operation for cataract had been successfully performed in Paris on Sigismund Neukomm, the composer, well known in this country.—A German company, from Aix-la-Chapelle, is expected in Paris to perform at the Théâtre des Nouveautés.—The Court Theatres in Vienna are closed, and the Conservatoire is suspended.—The An der Wien performances are continued under the protection of bayonets—troops occupying the *faubourg* in which that theatre is situated.—At Leipzig the Gewandhaus Subscription Concerts are continued with success.—Mdlle. Alboni, unable to resist the tempting offers made to her in Brussels, has been singing her concert songs with immense success.—The reports of the progress of music in Holland, presented at the last meeting of the "Society for the Encouragement of Music," which consists of 1500 members, are most favourable.—The successor of the lamented Guhr, as conductor of the Frankfort orchestra, is Herr Lachner.

THE THEATRES.

LYCEUM.

Much excitement was created in the theatrical world by the appearance, at the Lyceum, on Wednesday evening, of Mr. John Reeve, a son of the late popular comedian of the Adelphi; and the house was crowded with friends anxious to witness his *début*. It could, however, scarcely be called such, as Mr. Reeve has already played in London, both as an amateur and in public; since then he has been, we believe, in the country, and his style of acting has greatly improved.

The piece written for his introduction on Wednesday was called "My Father did so before me," and was, as may be supposed, entirely made up of allusions to the young actor's position. It was not, certainly, a very brilliant affair; but it answered its purpose, with which qualification we may dismiss it. Mr. Reeve was most enthusiastically received. Independently of the number of friends in the house, very many who recollected his father gave him a hearty welcome on the score of old associations; and the applause was continued throughout the piece. Possessing great humour, we do not, however, think that he will take a very high position just yet as a comic actor. He lacks the uncanny comicality of his father, and his acting has still something of the constraint of a novice; although this is a fault which will nightly diminish. The best part of his performance was a song, after the style of "The Country Fair," in which he went through all the regular business of the showfolk and circus rope-dancers very cleverly indeed, to the intense delight of the audience, who were at last exhausted with laughing.

The other characters were played by Mrs. Yates—whose long connexion with the Adelphi gave additional interest to the circumstances—Miss Fitzwilliam, and Mr. Selby. The young lady as a soubrette, and the gentleman as a fashionable fop—a character Mr. Selby is always great in—were highly successful.

HAYMARKET.

Since our last notice, Miss Laura Addison has been playing *Mabel* in the "Patrician's Daughter;" and, we are happy to add, with marked success: indeed, it is to be regretted that she did not come out in this part, as we are confident she would then at once have created a great effect. She was loudly and generally applauded, and will, with care, establish herself as a recognised favourite at the theatre.

Mr. T. P. Cooke is still the figure-head of the MARLYBONE play-bills, and reefs his binnacle, boxes his capstan, belays his best bower, and goes through all his other nautical manoeuvres with the same success as of old. "My Poll and my Partner Joe" has been played all this week, produced in the same creditable style that signalizes every thing brought out by this management.

The absence of novelty at all the theatres, has been very remarkable; we expect, seldom before have so many houses been open together with so few new pieces to attract an audience. A new comedy at the Haymarket, an opera at Covent-Garden, a drama at the Adelphi, and a vaudeville at the Lyceum, would be as acceptable to the public as advantageous to the respective treasuries. It must be recollected that in another week Jullien will be drawing the evening *fleurs* by thousands to the promenade concerts, and that some counter-attraction must be put forward.

We regret to announce the continued indisposition of Mr. James Wallack, which does not allow him to enter upon his duties at the Haymarket.

Mr. Dickens' last novel, "Dombey and Son," is about to be produced, in a dramatic form, at the Adelphi.

Mrs. Nisbett and Miss Mordaunt have finished their successful engagement at the Brighton Theatre. It is to be hoped that we shall, before long, see them in London. At a time when a talk is raised about the dearth of dramatic talent, we can ill afford to spare one of the fairest and brightest stars of the theatrical hemisphere. We must have Mrs. Nisbett in London, if it is only to hear her laugh.

During the week, the theatres, and other public resorts, have been enlivened by the presence of large parties of the National Guards, who have entered, with the readiest good temper, into our convivial amusements, and are pronounced everywhere to be "good fellows." It is impossible to speak too highly of the urbanity and general propriety of our Continental neighbours, or the earnest desire evinced by our countrymen to show them attention and hospitality.

Although not precisely within our province, we may, by the way, notice the performance of one of the professional singers at present at the Cyder Cellars,

named Ross, which has really created some excitement in the best literary and theatrical circles of the metropolis. The song this gentleman produces so great an effect in is nothing in itself—a sort of death chant of a low thief going to be hanged; but the intense dramatic power and vivid conception of the real and terrible exhibited in it is beyond description. He makes up a character in every way as striking as the *Sykes* of “*Oliver Twist*,” and depicts the brutal despair of the savage criminal with startling effect. We have seen nothing like it for some time.

IRELAND.

THE STATE TRIALS AT CLONMEL.

On Thursday se’night, the case for the Crown having been concluded, Mr. Whiteside commenced his address to the Jury for the defence, directing their attention to the speeches and written evidence given against the prisoner, to show that they proved no intent supporting the charge of “levying war” against the Queen.

FRIDAY.—Mr. Whiteside resumed his address for the defence. After a brief recapitulation of what he had advanced on the previous day, he entered into a minute analysis of the evidence and character of the witness Dobbyn. He first pointed out the discrepancies in his evidence, and then the additions made to it since his former examination, which alone would expose him to suspicion. He denounced his whole story, and condemned the officers of the Crown for not attempting to sustain it by any corroboration. The means were within their power; even witnesses had been placed upon the table who could have corroborated portions of his story had it been true, and yet the Attorney-General had not dared to examine them on those points. Dobbyn’s history, as extracted on cross-examination, was next handled with great effect; and Mr. Whiteside closed this part of the case by asserting that on Dobbyn’s evidence the whole case hinged, and no twelve men in their senses could place the slightest confidence in his testimony. The speeches, as reported by the police, were next commented upon, and the speaker condemned in strong language the employment of illiterate men in such duties as are likely to impair their efficiency, and bring them into great contempt. He went rapidly through the remaining evidence, concluding as follows:—“Before you bring down upon yourselves the horror of shedding the blood of a fellow-creature, be certain to prove—because justice requires it. Give your verdict in conformity with the law, and posterity will remember and bless you and your verdict, and say that, in a period of strong excitement in a case affecting human life, you gave that verdict between the prisoner and the Crown with fairness—the happiest duty you could perform. Words form the case against my client, and a verdict of acquittal will strike down the unconstitutional doctrine of constructive treason and vindicate the law.”

Mr. Whiteside was quite exhausted at the close of his address, which ended at about half-past one, and on this occasion even surpassed his effort on behalf of O’Brien.

The evidence for the defence was then called. The first witness deposed to being a member of the Red Hand Club, and being acquainted with Dobbyn. He was a member before Dobbyn, and swore that neither Dobbyn nor any one else had ever been appointed a delegate from the club, under any circumstances, and none of the club had ever been armed.

Mr. Kirwan, the solicitor for Mr. Meagher, then deposed that he had examined the balloting papers for the Council of War, and though Dobbyn had stated that Mr. D. Reilly and Mr. Lalor had an equality of votes, the numbers, according to the papers, were—for Mr. Reilly 16, and for Mr. Lalor 10, and this on the first ballot.

Similar evidence to that in the case of O’Donohue was then given, showing that Mr. Meagher, on the day of the attack at Widow Cornick’s, was some miles distant, and could not have been there.

After a short adjournment, Mr. Butt followed on the same side as Mr. Whiteside, on whose speech he passed a high eulogium. His speech was very able and argumentative, and had not concluded at half-past seven, when he prayed the indulgence of an adjournment, which the Court refused, till Mr. Meagher asked them to do so as an act of justice to his counsel.

SATURDAY.—Mr. Butt resumed his address; and, at its conclusion, The Lord Chief Justice (Blackburne) informed Mr. Meagher, that if he wished to say anything, that was the time.

Mr. Meagher replied: No, my Lord; I will say nothing. I have committed my case to counsel whose abilities and genius I am satisfied with, and who have said all I could wish.

The Solicitor-General then replied on behalf of the Crown; and The Lord Chief Justice summed up, reading the evidence of Dobbyn *verbatim*, respecting which he told the Jury that they must be the sole judges of his veracity.

The Jury retired, and at a quarter to eight returned into court with a verdict of Guilty against T. F. Meagher; strongly recommending him to mercy, on account of his youth, and for other reasons.

MONDAY.—The proceedings of this protracted Commission terminated to-day with the sentence on the three prisoners—Messrs. M’Manus, O’Donohue, and Meagher. At the opening of the Court, eight of the peasants who were taken in arms were arraigned at the bar, and severally pleaded Not Guilty. They were then directed to withdraw, and, on the motion of the Solicitor-General, the three convicts were brought to the bar, and were severally asked what they had to say why sentence should not be passed upon them. All three addressed the Court in reply, in speeches highly characteristic. M’Manus spoke in the tone of a man who felt that he had played for a high stake and lost it, and that it was beneath him to complain of the forfeit being exacted. Towards the close of his observations he said:—“And now, my Lords, in this, which may be the fittest time for me to put this sentiment on record, I say, that, standing in this dock, and about to ascend the scaffold, it may be to-morrow—it may be now—it may be never—whatever the result may be, I wish to put this on record, that in no part of my conduct, in no part of the proceedings I have taken, have I been actuated by feelings of animosity towards Englishmen, for among them I have spent some of the happiest days of my life, and of the most prosperous; and in no part which I have taken was I actuated by enmity towards Englishmen individually, whatever I may have felt of the injustice of English rule in this island. Therefore, I have only to say, it is not for having loved England less, but for having loved Ireland more, that I now stand before you.” (Murmurs of applause in the gallery.)

In O’Donohue’s observations there was nothing to call for notice: he merely evinced the spirit of the “lawyer’s clerk,” in adverting to points of law which his counsel had already fully dwelt upon.

Mr. Meagher, on being called on to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, spoke as follows:—“My Lords, it is my intention to say a few words only. I desire that the last act of a proceeding which has occupied so much of the public time should be of short duration; nor have I the indelicate wish to close the dreary ceremony of a state prosecution with a vain display of words. Did I fear that, hereafter, when I shall be no more, the country I have tried to serve would think ill of me, I might indeed avail myself of this solemn moment to vindicate my sentiments and my conduct; but I have no such fear. The country will judge of those sentiments and that conduct in a light far different from that in which the Jury by which I have been tried and convicted have received them; and by the country, the sentence which you, my Lords, are about to pronounce will be remembered only as the severe and solemn attestation of my rectitude and truth. Whatever be the language in which my sentence be spoken, I know that my fate will meet with sympathy and of an indecorous presumption. To the efforts I have made in the just and noble cause I ascribe no vain importance, nor do I claim for those efforts any high reward; but it so happens, and it will ever happen so, that they who have tried to serve their country, no matter how weak their efforts may have been, are sure to receive the thanks and blessings of its people. With my countrymen I leave my memory, my sentiments, my acts—proudly feeling that they require no vindication from me this day. A jury of my countrymen, it is true, have found me guilty of the crime of which I stood indicted. For this I bear not the slightest animosity or resentment towards them: influenced as they must have been by the charge of the Lord Chief Justice, perhaps he may have found no other verdict. But, what of this charge? Any strong observations upon it, I feel sincerely, would ill befit the solemnity of this scene; but I would earnestly beseech of you, my Lord—you who preside on that bench—when the passions and prejudices of this hour shall have passed away, that you will appeal to your own conscience, and ask if it were a charge, as it ought to have been, impartial and indifferent between the subject and the Crown. My Lords, you may deem this language unbecoming in me, and perhaps it may seal my fate. But I am here to speak the truth, whatever it may cost. I am here to regret nothing I have ever done—to retract nothing I have ever spoken; I am here to crave with no lying lips the life I consecrate to the liberty of my country. Far from it. Even here, where the thief, the libertine, and the murderer have left their footprints in the dust—here, on this spot, where the shadows of death surround me, and from which I see my early grave in an unconsecrated soil is opened to receive me—even here, encircled by those terrors, the hope which beckoned me on to embark upon the perilous sea upon which I have been wrecked, still consoles, animates, enraptures me. No, I do not despair of my poor old country. I do not despair of her peace, her liberty, her glory. For that country, I can do no more than bid her hope. To lift up this isle, to make her a benefactor to humanity, instead of being what she is—the meanest beggar in the world—to restore her ancient constitution and her native powers—this has been my ambition, and this ambition has been my crime. Judged by the law of England, I know that this crime entails on me the penalty of death; but the history of Ireland explains this crime and justifies it. In a land where no history, I am no criminal; you (turning and addressing Mr. M’Manus) are no criminal. You (turning again to Mr. O’Donohue) are no criminal; and I desire no punishment. Judged by that history, the treason of which I stand convicted loses all guilt, has been sacrificed as a duty, and will be embosomed in sacrifice. With those sentiments I await the sentence of the Court. Having done what I conceived to be my duty—having spoken now, as I did on every occasion during my short career, what I felt to be the truth—I now bid farewell to the country of my birth, of my passion, and of my death; the country whose misfortunes have invoked my sympathies, whose factions I have sought to quell, whose intellect I have prompted to offer as a pledge of the love I bore her, and as a proof of the sincerity with which I thought, and spoke, and struggled for her freedom, the life of a young heart, and with that life all the hopes, the honours, the endowments of a happy and an honourable home. Posterity, then, my Lords, the sentence the law directs, and I shall be prepared to hear it—I trust I shall be prepared to meet its execution. I hope I shall be able, with a light heart and a clear conscience, to appear before a higher tribunal—a tri-

bunal where a Judge of infinite goodness, as well as of infinite justice, will preside, and where, my Lords, many, many of the judgments of this world will be reversed.”

A murmur of applause ran through the court. Many were moved by the prisoner’s words to tears, and among them the counsel to whose care his life had been entrusted.

Lord Chief Justice Doherty then proceeded, amid the most profound silence, to pass sentence upon the criminals. After addressing the prisoners at some length, his Lordship concluded by saying, “I have now only to proceed to pass upon you, and upon each of you, the awful sentence of the law, which is, that you be taken hence to the place from whence you came, and be thence drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, and that each of you be there hanged by the neck until you be dead; and that afterwards the head of each of you shall be severed from his body, and the body of each divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as her Majesty shall think fit—and may the Almighty God have mercy upon your souls!”

His Lordship, who raised up his hands to heaven as he pronounced the last words of the sentence, left the bench immediately, followed by the Lord Chief Justice Blackburne and Mr. Justice Moore.

The Governor of the gaol and his assistant removed the prisoners, who bowed to the Court as they retired down the steps of the dock, and shook hands with their friends.

The trial of the other prisoners was then postponed to Tuesday, the 5th of December next, to which day the Special Commission now stands adjourned.

PENALTY FOR REFUSING TO GIVE EVIDENCE AGAINST MR. S. O’BRIEN.—The following rule has been made by the Judges in the cases of John O’Donnell and Richard Shea, for refusing to give evidence against Mr. O’Brien. That each of them be imprisoned for one year, from the 1st of October, and fined £10; and in default of paying such fine, that they be further imprisoned for a period of three months. Edmund Egan, the other man who refused to give evidence, is in for trial, true bills for high treason having been found against him.

COST OF WITNESSES.—DOBRYN’S COST.—The entire cost of the witnesses, in the recent State prosecutions for high treason, as paid by the Crown, amounts to £1500. Dobbyn, the informer, was paid £17, including all his expenses up to Monday last.

DUBLIN COMMISSION OF OYER AND TERMINER.

On Saturday last this Court was opened, at 11 o’clock, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Torrens, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crampton, and the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, who was attended as usual by the civic officers.

The grand panels for the county and city having been called over, a Jury for each was sworn in to serve for the present sitting of the Court.

When the grand jurors were sworn, Mr. Justice Torrens addressed them. His Lordship alluded to the proceedings at the last commission in the cases of O’Doherty, Duffy, and Williams, against whom the Grand Jury had found true bills for feloniously publishing seditious libels in the *Nation* and *Tribune* newspapers. With these cases, of course, the present Grand Jury would have nothing to do; but, as the law officers of the Crown were at present engaged at the Special Commission at Clonmel, he could not state whether or not any new matter of importance would be sent before them by the Attorney-General, on his return to town. There was a case to which he felt it his duty to allude—one which arose out of the late unfortunate political excitement which had disturbed the peace and endangered the prosperity of the country—he meant the charge against Michael Moran, John Moran, and John M’Cormick, for stabbing a police-constable while in the execution of his duty. If they (the Grand Jury) were satisfied with the evidence that would be offered in support of the charge, they would find true bills. After some further remarks, his Lordship concluded; and the grand jurors retired to consider the indictments sent before them.

TRIAL OF MR. DUFFY.—No day has been fixed as yet. The Crown, it is believed, will try Mr. Duffy on the indictment found at the last Commission, but on which the Attorney-General then declined proceeding. Should a jury, however, disagree or acquit on that case, the Crown is prepared to send up other bills for treasonable conspiracy.

ABSENCE OF THE LORD-LIEUTENANT FROM IRELAND.—At a meeting of the Irish Privy Council on Friday se’night, the Right Hon. Maziere Brady, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, his Grace Richard Lord Archbishop of Dublin, and the Right Hon. Sir Edward Blakeney, K.C.B., Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces in Ireland, were sworn Lord Justices of Ireland to exercise the Vice-Regal authority during the absence of the Earl of Clarendon, who left Dublin on that day for England. With respect to the Lord-Lieutenant’s visit to London, it is stated that, besides the political condition of Ireland and the fate of the state prisoners, the social necessities of the people, and the best and wisest remedies for them, will form matter for deliberation with the Cabinet during his Excellency’s stay.

RELEASE OF STATE PRISONERS.—The law being vindicated by the conviction of the leaders of the late insane insurrection, Lord Clarendon has wisely resolved to temper justice with mercy. Previous to his Excellency’s departure for England an order was issued to admit to bail the following persons, now suffering imprisonment under the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act:—William Matthews, Charles Taaffe, Patrick Marron, James Crotty, William Walsh, James Baker, Coll. Rochford, Owen O’Neil, Francis Gabbett, Justin Supple, James M. O’Ryan. The friends of Mr. John Dillon have received positive information of his escape from the port of Galway, in a vessel called the *Gem*, bound for New York. He was disguised in the garb of an Arran fisherman; previous to this he had been traversing the country dressed in the habit of a religious order, his appearance never exciting the slightest suspicion.

THE IRISH BANK RETURNS for the month have just been published, and we are glad to perceive indicate a decided improvement. The totals are as follows:—Bank of Ireland, circulation, £2,679,000; gold, £752,000. Private banks, circulation, £1,827,000; gold, £740,000. Total circulation, £4,506,000; gold, £1,492,000, showing the very large increase of £241,000 in the circulation, but a diminution of £52,000 in the bullion. There has been a regular and uniform contraction for the last nine months, so that the increase which has taken place to so marked an extent is very encouraging, and the payment of the dividends, upwards of half a million during the present month, may reasonably be expected to cause a further improvement. A call of £2 10s. per share, payable Nov. 10, has been made on the Waterford and Limerick shares, making £47 10s. paid up; and also calls of £2 10s. each on the Millard Great Western whole and half shares, making £45 paid up on the former, and £12 10s. on the latter.—*Dublin Freeman.*

THE CLEARANCE SYSTEM.—Tenant eviction proceeds in the south with a most determined regularity. Not a journal is published in which we do not read of one or more of those proceedings, which, however legally authorised, and even though socially their ultimate effect may be good, produce much present hardship. At the close of last week several houses were levelled in the immediate vicinity of Limerick, and preparatory notices have been served on several tenants of Lord Clare, in the west of that county. All these levellings are effected in the presence of the police and military.

FINANCIAL REFORM.—The Financial Reform Association of Liverpool has presented to the public the result of their examination of the salaries and expenses of the House of Commons and the Government offices. The following is a list of the officers of the House of Commons, and their present annual salaries:—Speaker, £5000; chaplain, £400; secretary to the speaker, £500; counsel to the speaker, £1500; his clerk, £150; examiner of standing orders, £1750; taxing officer, £1000; librarian, £1000; assistant librarian, £250; messenger, £140; four Vote-Office clerks, £800, £300, £180, £120—£1400; four clerks at the table, £3500, £2500, £1000, £100—£7100; seven public bill clerks, £1900, £800, £400, £500, £400, £300, £200—£4900; seven journal clerks, £1349, £1030, £1000, £923, £591, £339, £204, also for extra work, £1090—£6531; thirteen committee clerks, £1100, £900, £800, £750, four at £500, £400, £250, and three at £200—£6800; three engrossing clerks, £800, £550, £300—£2650; six private bill clerks, £800, £450, £350, £250, £150—£2250. The chief duties of the head clerks of these offices are to make minutes of the decisions of the house and the committees. At the Vote-Office a register is kept of all papers printed by order of the House. The journal clerks compile a journal of the proceedings. The engrossing clerks make copies of bills on parchment. Sergeant-at-Arms, £1500; deputy ditto, £1000; assistant ditto, £525. Their duties are to maintain order (with the aid of the police) in the lobbies and passages, and at the command of the House to order the messengers to take persons into custody. Three door-keepers, £874, £400, £200—£1474; four messengers, at £300 each—£1200; four extra ditto, three at £105, and one at £120—£435. The messengers’ duties are to wait in the lobbies and galleries, and take persons into custody when commanded to do so by the sergeant-at-arms. Deputy house-keeper £500, and in lieu of apartments, £100—£600. The duties of this office are thus described by himself:—“I have the charge of all the stores, the ordering of the stationery, and the coals and candles, and the housekeeping in general, except the eating and drinking. I have nothing to do with that.” The pre-ral, except the housekeeper is also secretary to the privy purse, at a salary of £300 a year. Superintendent of waiting-room, £200; assistant and porter to ditto, £132; attendant on ventilation, £105; watchmen, &c., £1002; temporary messengers and porters, £900; retired allowances and compensations, £5399. Considering that the foregoing officers are only employed during the parliamentary session, or about six months in the year, and that none of the work requires more than ordinary intelligence, and much of it is mere copying, it is evident that most of the salaries are grossly exorbitant.

M. LUIS BLANC has addressed the following letter to the morning papers:—“SIR,—A libel, published at Paris, and copied into your paper of yesterday, asserts that my father died last week in extreme destitution. This, sir, is an infamous falsehood, and under it is concealed a most odious insinuation. Six years have passed since my father died, and all who were acquainted with him are perfectly well aware of the deep affection, of the tender care, and of the devotion with which his children always attended him. In this instance, however, I find myself obliged to overcome the disgust that such villainies inspire, to demonstrate the low degree of baseness to which political hatred can descend.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, LOUIS BLANC.”

M. DE CHATEAUBRIAND.—The following is the portrait of M. de Chateaubriand, written by himself. “M. de Chateaubriand was tall and thin. He had an aquiline nose, thin and pale lips, sunken eyes of a fawn-colour, like those of one of the ancient barbarians. I never saw such a look. When animated with anger, the pupil of his sparkling eye seemed to start forth and strike you as a musket-ball.” This portrait of the celebrated gentleman by himself commences the “Mémoires d’Outre-Tombe.” It must have been taken by him when looking in a mirror; and he must have had very bad sight. We have seen M. de Chateaubriand often, and we do not think that he has drawn one feature correct. He was not tall, nor was his nose aquiline, nor were his eyes of barbarian yellow.

CHIESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

“G. S. J.”—We have tried in vain to decipher your Problems. Before any opinion can be formed of their merits, they must be clearly drawn out on diagrams.
“A. W. B.” Edinburgh.—Look again at Problem No. 246. White mates according to the conditions, let Black play as he may.
“J. S.” Blackburn, “E. O., Junior.”—Much too simple for our columns.
“G. J. C.” Lisburne.—Somewhat too apparent.
“R. M. D.”—Examine Enigma No. 356 once more, attentively.
“B. E.”—The game sent is only moderately played, and we must see more examples, before we could decide upon the strength of the competitors.
“J. R. N.”—We believe the mate is effected thus:—1. B to Q Kt 6th (ch). 2. Q takes Q (ch). 3. Kt to K B 5th (ch). 4. P takes Kt, and, becoming a Kt, gives mate.
“R. R.”—The solution of No. 362 is:—1. B to Q Kt 3d, 1. P to Q R 7th (best); 2. R to Q B 4th (ch), 2. K to K R 4th; 3. R to Q 4th, 3. Anything; 4. B takes P at B 2d—Mate. No 359 was corrected some weeks ago, by adding a Black P at Black’s Q 4th.
“G. S.” Liverpool.—Many of them are excellently played, and all have some points of recommendation.
“S. B.” Hull.—At all times acceptable.
“F. Y. G.”—No player should be without Mr. G. Waller’s (not Walker’s) variations on the Evans Gambit, in the late Number of the Chess-Player’s Chronicle.
“Minimus.”—The 8th move of Amsterdam was P to Q R 3d.
“C. F. G. A.”—You are quite right. In the game at the odds of Pawn and two moves, in our last Number, Black’s 5th move should be, B takes P; and his 7th, P to Q R 3d.
“Bath.”—See our solution of No. 248.
“G. S. J.” Oxford.—You would always avoid delay by writing out on a diagram the position you wish solved.
“A. Z.” “Omega.”—See the notice to “C. F. G. A.”
“Carlo Foliero.”—It strikes us as ingenious, but we confess to having little taste for Problems of the suicidal kind.
“S. L.”—They must be copied with much more care before we can examine them. In the solution of the first you make the White Kt move from Q 7th to K R 6th, giving check to the Black King at K B 5th.
“A. W. B.”—Four solutions in three and in four moves are inadmissible, because you fail to give Black the best possible defence, and your attempt in five is erroneous.
“M. Ulloff.”—You have discovered the right solution.
“Indian.”—The position, if we mistake not, is one of D’Orville’s. Mate can be effected in six moves.
“Burgedan.”—Your opponent has not won the game until he has checkmated you, but if he knows anything whatever of Chess, that is easily accomplished when he has a Queen and King to your King alone.
“Jane.” Liverpool.—You were privileged to claim another Bishop or Castle, or any Piece you chose, without reference to the Pieces you already had on the board.
“Joseph.”—We hardly comprehend the drift of your remarks in the first part of your letter. With respect to the misprints in the game played at Brighton, we beg to refer you to the corrections given above in our notice to “C. F. G. A.”
“M. J.” Devonshire.—See the notice to “C. F. G. A.”—The reference (a) in the second game belongs to Black’s 4th move.
Solutions by “Carlo Foliero,” “W. B.,” “W. B. W.,” “Sopracitta,” “Participle and Warts,” “F. G. R.,” “W. L., Jun.,” “G. S. J.,” are correct. Those by “Iago,” “A. W. B.,” “The Liverpool Trio,” are wrong.

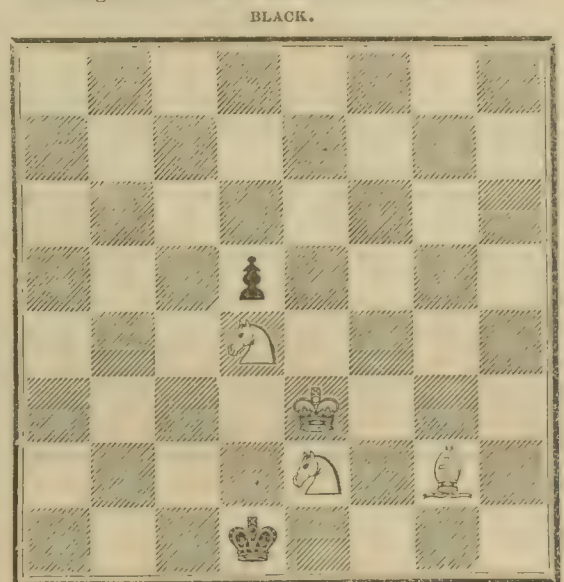
ERRATA.—In the instructive Game between Mr. Staunton and Mr. Hannab, Black’s 5th move should be B takes P, instead of B takes B; and his 7th, P to Q R 3d, instead of P to Q B 3d.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 248.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to B 5th (best)	4. B to K Kt 3d (ch)	K to his B 4th
2. P to K B 3d	P takes K (best)	5. Kt mates.	
3. K to Kt 2d	B takes K		

PROBLEM NO. 249.

This very ingenious and difficult Enigma we owe to our indefatigable contributors Messrs. HORWITZ and KLING.



WHITE.

White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

MATCH BY CORRESPONDENCE

BETWEEN THE CHESS CLUBS OF LONDON AND AMSTERDAM.

WHITE (Amsterdam). BLACK (London).
18. Q Kt to Q sq. London to play.

CHIESS IN THE METROPOLIS.

INSTRUCTIVE GAME IN A LITTLE MATCH NOW PENDING BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. TUCKETT. (IRREGULAR OPENING.)

BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. T.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q 4th	16. Kt takes P	K to R sq (b)
2. P to Kt 3d	P to K 3d	17. Kt takes Kt (c)	Q takes Kt
3. K to B 3d	Q Kt to B 3d	18. K B to Q B 4th	B to K 3d
4. P to Q 4th	P takes P	19. Q to K B 3d (d)	Q R to K Kt sq
5. Kt takes P	B to Q 4th	20. B takes B	Q takes B
6. Kt takes Q Kt	Q Kt P takes Kt	21. R to Q 5th	Q takes K 3d
7. B to Q 3d	P to Q 4th	22. B to K 3d	P to K 5th
8. Castles	Kt to K 2d	23. B to Q 4th	Q takes R
9. Q to K R 5th (a)	Castles	24. B takes P (ch)	Q R to 2d
10. P takes Q P	P to K Kt 3d	25. R takes P	Q to B 3d
11. Q to K 5th	B P takes P	26. R to K 6th	Q to B sq
12. B to K R 6th	P to B 3d	27. R to Q 6th	Q to K sq
13. Q to K Kt 3d	R to B 2d	28. Q to B 3d	R takes B
14. Q R to Q sq	B to Q 2d	29. R takes R	B to Q 5th
15. K R to K sq	P to K 4th		Black resigns.

(a) Black now commences an attack, which, properly carried through, must have occasioned his antagonist a great deal of embarrassment.
(b) Very well played. He evidently could not re-take the Kt without serious loss.
(c) If (17.) R takes K P, White would not directly take the K, but play B to Q 3d; and if, instead, Black were to take the K B P with his Kt, the following moves seem to show that he would be a loser by the venture, for suppose—
17. Kt takes K B P R takes Kt 19. K to R sq Kt to Q B 3d, and wins.
(d) Again, although a tempting mode of play, Black dared not take the K P with his Rook.

CHIESS ENIGMAS.

No. 377.—By A. Z. B. Y.

White: K at Q B 5th, R at K 8th, B at Q Kt 8th, Kts at K R 7th and Q Kt sq; Ps at K R 6th, K Kt 3d, K B 2d, Q 4th, and Q B 2d.
Black: K at K Kt 5th, Rs at K R 4th and Q 6th, Kt at K Kt sq; Ps at K R 6th, K Kt 3d and 4th, and K B 6th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 378.—By the Rev. E. I. C., Lisburne.

White: K at K R 2d, Q at K Kt 3d, B at K Kt 5th, Kt at Q Kt 2d, Kt at K R 5th; Ps at K Kt 2d, K B 2d, K 3d, and Q 2d.
Black: K at K B sq, Q at K B 4th, R at Q R 2d, B at K sq, Kt at Q B 2d, Kt at Q sq; Ps at K R 2d, K B 2d, K 3d, and Q 4th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 379.—By Mr. W. LAMBERT.

White: K at his 2d, B at K 3d, B at K 4th.
Black: K at K R 6th, P at K R 5th.
White plays first, and mates in four moves.



STONY CROSS.—RUFUS'S STONE.

THE NEW FOREST.

(Concluded from Page 248.)

BEFORE we return to the celebrated localities of the New Forest, it may be as well to glance at its regulation. Thus, its officers are a Lord Warden, lieutenant, riding-forester (we believe, abolished), bow-bearer, two rangers, wood-ward, under wood-ward, four verderers, high-steward, under-steward, twelve regarders; nine foresters, or master-keepers, being one to each bailiwick; and usually fifteen under-foresters, or groom-keepers, but at times a smaller number. We have not space to enumerate the duties of these officers; they relate chiefly to matters respecting "vert and venison;" some of the salaries are little more than nominal, with fees of bucks and does. The Forest has its horse, and its herds of wild hogs, much more scanty than heretofore. There are many deer kept in the Forest, the right of shooting which is now confined to the lord-warden, and those appointed by him.

The chief value of the New Forest is for the raising of oak and beech timber for the use of the Navy. An Act for the improvement and regulation of the Forest was passed in 1800, the enactments of which not only effected the correction of various minor abuses committed within its limits, but were calculated to make it a permanent benefit to the country, by furnishing an abundant, and not, as formerly, a scanty supply of timber for our navy. From the investigation now in progress, the duties of the assistant-deputy-surveyor, for this purpose, are very numerous. He has to assist the deputy-surveyor in the management

of everything relating to the Forest; to superintend the setting out, felling, stripping, lopping, and bringing to sale about 4000 oak trees annually; to superintend the setting out, felling, measuring, and assigning about 400 loads of fuel-wood annually in beech and fir poles, half beech and half fir; arranging, making out, and delivering fuel tickets to each of the claimants, according to the fuel-wood list; to superintend the sales, and grants, and exchanges of land, enfranchisement of copyholds, and all valuations of timber, land, and so forth; to attend the courts and magistrates' meetings; to superintend the thinning, clearing, planting, hole-digging, draining, nursery work, and roads enclosed for the growth of timber, 6000 acres or thereabouts; to superintend the carpenters' work, and all necessary repairs to be done at the keepers' lodges, bridges, causeways, &c.; and to manage all official correspondence, payments of salaries and general payments in the forest. Yet the abuses in the several offices are stated to have been very great. Mr. Fletcher, a timber-merchant of Millbrook, Southampton, states it as a fact within his own knowledge, that some of the regarders have sold timber by private contract to certain timber-merchants in the absence of the assistant-deputy-surveyor, whose duty it was to be present on all occasions of sale, public or private; and he further affirms that some of the timber so disposed of was sold for one shilling per foot, instead of two shillings, which it would bring at a public sale—in short, that timber which was worth about £200 was sold for £120 or £130 to these timber-merchants. This timber, which is generally the best in the forest, goes to the ship-building ports in the north of England—Sunderland, Newcastle, Aberdeen, Shields, and Arbroath. And so steady has been the supply, and so abundant also, it would appear withal, that the builders in these ports have publicly advertised that only vessels constructed of south of England timber will be classed A 1 at Lloyd's.



BROKENHURST.

Sir W. Symonds, the late Surveyor of the Navy, has, however, thrown light upon the mismanagement of the timber. "I thought it very extraordinary," said Sir William, "holding the situation I did, that from such a vast tract of land as the Crown land, the King's forests or Queen's forests, we should not have got a chip, I may say, of timber out of them. In 1832, at the time I became Surveyor of the Navy, we were very short of a particular kind of timber, which the New Forest produces in great abundance—I mean small timber." But the sum and substance of his evidence is to the effect that the dockyards could not get any of it, except at a higher price than was paid to contractors for the same. In fact, according to Sir W. Symonds, the timber that came from the Apennines, from Tuscany, and from the Roman States, was procurable so much cheaper, that it appeared to him to be inexpedient to purchase at the Royal forests; the cost per ton being in the one case £6 6s., in the other, £8 12s. 7d.—the quality of both being precisely the same. And yet the New Forest is within a few miles of the dockyard at Portsmouth.

The best and most trustworthy evidence that can be procured gives a net value in fee for the New Forest equivalent to more than a million and a half (£1,583,760), that is to say, estimating and deducting all known rights of commonage, &c.; and yet to what purpose the forest is turned, except to feed a few deer, no one, except perhaps the officers of the same, fully knows. For Sir William Symonds has shown that it is useless as regards the Navy. Mr. Milne, one of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, states that the Lord Warden's establishment costs £2000 a year; the verderers' establishment £151 12s. 6d., exclusive of the bucks to which they are entitled, *ex virtute officii*; the Woods and Forests establishment to £1657; in all nearly £4000 a year, exclusive of the bucks and does, to which all three are, to a greater or lesser extent, entitled by custom or by right; while there is not a particle of evidence to prove that the Forest is of any general utility or public value in its present condition, but very much the contrary, as the means of promoting idleness, profligacy, poaching, and pauperism among the poor living on its outskirts.

It is now time to turn to the localities we have this week illustrated. First, is one closely associated with the early history of the Forest,

STONY CROSS.

The place of William Rufus's death. There has been much controversy on the details of this catastrophe; but the following conclusions given in the "Pictorial History of England" appear to be just: "that the King was shot by an arrow in the New Forest, that his body was abandoned and then hastily interred, are facts perfectly well authenticated; but some doubts may be entertained as to the precise circumstances attending his death, notwithstanding their being minutely related by writers who were living at the time, or who flourished in the course of the following century. Sir Walter Tyrrel afterwards swore, in France, that he did not shoot the arrow; but he was, probably, anxious to relieve himself from the odium of killing a King, even by accident. It is quite possible, indeed, that the event did not arise from chance, and that Tyrrel had no part in it. The remorseless ambition of Henry might have had recourse to murder, or the avenging shaft might have been sped by the desperate hand of some Englishman, tempted by a favourable opportunity and the traditions of the place. But the most charitable construction is, that the party were intoxicated with the wine they had drunk at Malwood-Keep, and that, in the confusion consequent on drunkenness, the King was hit by a random arrow."

In that part of the Forest near Stony Cross, at a short distance from Castle Malwood, formerly stood an oak which tradition affirmed was the tree against which the arrow glanced that caused the death of Rufus. In Leland's time there was a chapel standing near the spot; "most probably (says Howitt) built by some of King William's descendants, to pray for his soul; it being the general opinion of the time, that the divine judgment for his cruelties in the Forest had fallen upon him here more expressly, because he had actually destroyed a church. No trace of such a thing is now visible, and, indeed, it is one of the singularities of this spot, that so little of the destroyed villages, churches, &c. is to be discovered."

Charles II. directed the tree to be encircled by a paling; it has disappeared, but the spot whereon the tree grew is marked by a triangular stone, about 5 feet high, erected by Lord Delaware, upwards of a century ago. The stone has since been faced with an iron casting of the following inscription upon the three sides:—

Here stood the oak-tree on which an arrow, shot by Sir Walter Tyrrel, at a stag, glanced and struck King William II., surnamed Rufus, on the breast; of which stroke he instantly died, on the 2nd of August, 1100.

King William II., surnamed Rufus, being slain, as before related, was laid in a cart belonging to one Purkess, and drawn from hence to Winchester, and buried in the cathedral church of that city.

That where an event so memorable had happened might not hereafter be unknown, this stone was set up by John Lord Delaware, who had seen the tree growing in this place, anno 1745.

Stony Cross is a favourite spot for picnic parties in the summer; and we agree with William Howitt in thinking there to be a great charm in visiting a spot marked by a singular historical event 700 years ago, and finding it so similar in all its present features. It lies seven miles from Ringwood, on a wide slope among the woods. From the road above, splendid views over the country present themselves; not far off is a capital inn, and below are a few scattered cottages, standing amid their orchards—a picture of forest simplicity and peace.

We have not space for the traditional gossip of the locality, but must add that at Minstead, not many years since, lived Purkess, a charcoal-burner, one of whose ancestors is reported to have carried the body of Rufus to his own cottage, before he conveyed it to Winchester in his cart.

BROKENHURST.

We have incidentally mentioned this locality. It lies midway between Lyndhurst and Lymington. The village is of great antiquity, and portions of the parish church were erected before the Conquest. The font is also very ancient. Brokenhurst Park and Watcombe House are situated near the village: the latter was for several years the residence of John Howard. Cuffnells, a seat near to Lyndhurst, is most delightfully situated in the heart of the Forest. Here the gloom and majesty of the region increases.

At Lyndhurst is the Lodge where George III. used to take up his residence during his hunting visits. In it is preserved one of Rufus's stirrups:—

And still, in merry Lyndhurst hall,
Red William's stirrup decks the wall;
Who lists the sight may see.

And a fair stone, in green Malwood,
Informs the traveller where stood
The memorable tree.—The Red King. By W. S. ROSE.

SIR BENJAMIN BRODIE AND THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The medical profession will learn with great pleasure, that Sir Benjamin Brodie did not suffer the Board of Health, as it is termed, to be formed without remonstrating with the Earl of Carlisle (then Lord Morpeth) on the contemplated exclusion of medical men. The reply of the noble Lord was to the effect that it was not a Board of Health over which he presided, so much as a Board of Works; but he added, that he should take steps to ally a medical practitioner with the central board at the earliest possible moment, through the medium of the Bill for the Prevention of Nuisances. The insufficiency of this we have already dwelt on. Sir Benjamin Brodie's application has failed in this object, but we cannot the less record our thanks, and the thanks, we are sure, of the whole profession, for his interposition. His conduct forms a distinguished contrast in this particular to the apathy of the other heads of the profession.—*Lancet*.

RELIEF TO THE HOMEWARD-BOUND.—The Lords of the Admiralty, of their own accord, and without solicitation, gave orders on Friday se'nnight, by electric telegraph, for her Majesty's steam-sloop *Driver*, Commander Jonson, to proceed from Portsmouth immediately to the chops of the Channel with water and provisions for the relief of the homeward-bound merchant ships prevented from making their respective ports by the prevalence of north-easterly winds. The steamer accordingly left Portsmouth on Friday afternoon at three o'clock. Their Lordships have also ordered an available steam-vessel, the *Trident*, Lieut. Commander Risk, to be despatched from Cork to the entrance of the Channel, for a similar humane purpose.

LOSS OF AN EMIGRANT SHIP.—On Wednesday the desertion of an emigrant ship, while in a sinking condition, with no less than one hundred and fifteen passengers on board, was reported at Lloyd's. The following particulars are confirmed by communication from Mr. Buchanan, the chief agent of emigration at Quebec, who took the deposition of the passengers. The vessel in question was the schooner *Ann*, 200 tons burthen, Archibald McFie master, belonging to Limerick, bound to Quebec with 124 emigrants, men, women, and children. She arrived in the Gulf of St. Lawrence on the 26th of September, and was beating up, the wind blowing very heavy, when she came in collision with another vessel. She was rendered a perfect wreck, her masts and rigging being carried away, and her bows stove in. All the passengers at the time were below asleep, but the violent concussion threw them out of their berths, and a scene of the utmost dismay prevailed. The crew, at the direction of the master, immediately fastened down the hatches, so as to prevent the poor terrified creatures escaping on to the deck; and then, with the captain, jumped on board the vessel with which they had been in contact. The vessel was then being got clear of the *Ann*, which, incredible as it may appear, had been abandoned with her living freight below decks. Nine of the passengers, however, just before the vessels parted, managed, by breaking through the partition between the steerage and fore-castle to gain the deck, and followed the captain and crew on to the other vessel. This turned out to be the *Hampton*, of Grangemouth, a coaster. She had sustained considerable damage to her rigging, her bowsprit being carried away. Apparently no injury had been caused to her hull, yet not the least effort was made to rescue the unfortunate emigrants. The *Hampton*, it is reported, left the wreck of the *Ann*, and was soon lost sight of. The terrified emigrants eventually burst open the hatches, and on getting on deck discovered the deplorable condition they were in. The boats were destroyed, and every sea made a breach over her. After some difficulty, they contrived to hoist a light on the stump end of the mast as a signal of distress, which, in the course of the following morning, was seen by the *Princess Royal*, of Liverpool. The Master, Mr. Druggill, took all the emigrants off with the assistance of the brig *Hibernia*, of Workington, Cootcar master, which brought about 25 out of 102, her boats being very small for the sea that was running. If it had not been for the assistance of the brig, some of the men would have been left behind. The passengers saved nothing but what they had on their backs. Subsequent accounts mention the arrival, at Quebec, of the nine passengers who got on deck and escaped on board the *Hampton*, that vessel having shipped them on board the *William Stewart*, of Portsmouth, but, strange to say, of the master and crew of the *Ann* no tidings have been heard. The nine passengers state that they left them on board. The *Ann*, we are informed, has been seen on shore on the south side of the island of Anticosti a perfect wreck.

BRYNLLYS TOWER, IN SOUTH WALES.

BY JAMES LEWIS THOMAS, C.E.

It is to be feared that the absorbing interest created in all minds of late years by ecclesiastical architecture, has led to great neglect of the military remains of Great Britain; which, although not making such sacred appeals for preservation, yet ought to be regarded by every lover of our national history as furnishing significant records of the advancement of society from rugged feudalism to more civilised despotism, and thence to the time when the reign of law overthrew that of the strong hand. They are, in fact, structures erected at different times, from the one motive—ambition; and plainly illustrate the past periods of refined magnificence, rude power, and savage strength.

The subject of the present illustration is a round isolated tower, called Brynlllys Tower, which signifies "the eminence or brow near the court or palace." It is situated on the banks of the Llyn, about eight miles from Brecon, and is seen for many miles round rising in bold outline above the rich woods of Trelgunter.

Mr. King, the well-known antiquary, devoted a large portion of his valuable work to an inquiry into the origin of this tower, "which, if correct," says the learned historian of the county, "may have been an imitation of *Morddal Gur Gweilgi*, the first stone-mason after the deluge who settled in Britain." He (Mr. King) thinks the construction is singularly unlike anything Roman or Norman and therefore infers the architecture to be Syrian, corresponding with Chardin's account of the subordinate kind of Median or Mingrelian ancient Eastern Castles. He proceeds at great length to prove this, by asserting that the Chieftain of the Silures, in whose country this Castle stood, was also Chieftain of the Dumnonii, in Cornwall, who first assumed the regal dignity on the departure of the Romans; and that, as this keep or tower is built of small hewn stones, he is of opinion that it must have been built by the Cornish Britons, who acquired that peculiar art of construction from the Phœnicians. His next argument is from the primitive style of some of the arches, being formed of only two stones, and in some instances merely a plain loop of an oblong form, and flat at the top; also from the circumstance of the large sloping base of the tower, which he says is common to Syria, and seen only in some other instances in this island. By these arguments he endeavours to prove that the structure was raised originally on the Syrian or Phœnician plan, yet so late as at a time when even the arch had been invented and slightly seen, but when its true use was not understood, about the interval between the time of the first invasion of Britain by Julius Cæsar, and the subsequent one by Claudius, which invasions, he farther observes, neither molested nor affected the Britons in Cornwall or Wales, and of which they could have only distant reports.



BRYNLLYS TOWER.

Having an opportunity (through the courtesy of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, Vicar of Talgarth, the present occupant of the adjoining mansion, in whose grounds the Tower is situated) of taking the above sketch, seeing the interior, and ascending to the top, partly by means of ladders and partly by means of the old stairs, which wind round the wall in some parts entire, I examined minutely every part.

There appears in the sloping base or artificial mount a forced entrance to the lower donjon, with a similar breach on the opposite side, apparently the result of great violence, merely made for the convenience of late years—a part which may have been originally a small loop-hole to admit light and air, the entrance being by a well-hole in the ceiling. This opening discloses a singular feature in the construction of the work, viz. two round passages, each about two feet in diameter, made in the thickness of the wall near the ground (at that part about 12 feet), and going quite round the structure: their situation is shown in the engraving. Far higher appears the original door of entrance, to which there could have been no access except by a steep flight of steps on the outside, probably a portable construction of wood. The whole height of the Tower is at present about 85 or 90 feet from the ground; but it was evidently much higher, as upon the top is an arched alcove or bower, opening upon an extensive and delightful prospect of the surrounding country, with a handsome fireplace broken off below the mantel. I noticed several arches formed of very thin stones, which partook of all the different forms generally found in architectural remains of an early date: in some, the curve was nearly the segment of a circle; and in others, the early English pointed form. I therefore very much doubt whether it is of the great antiquity Mr. King supposes it to be. History is not so entirely dark upon the subject as to leave its origin solely to the fertile imagination of an antiquary. If it had been a British construction and in British possession, it would have followed the fate of the remainder of Breconshire upon the conquest of that county by Bernard de Neufmarche, A.D. 1092, and have been allotted to one of his knights; but we find it in the possession of the Crown at that period, and soon after granted to Richard Fitzbuns. It is, then, in all probability, one of the first erections of William the Conqueror, in his expedition into Wales in 1079; and afterwards made a *dépot* by William Rufus in his unsuccessful attack upon the Welsh. His successor, although described by some of the old historians as the conqueror of Wales, seeing the difficulty of retaining his acquisitions in Breconshire, granted whatever belonged to him in that county to the Lord Marcher, of Clifford Castle; who, residing in the vicinity, and keeping the strongholds garrisoned, was enabled to preserve Brynlllys Castle in his family, until his descendant, Mand, the widow of William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury, was compelled to take for her second husband, John Giffard, of Brimsfield, in Gloucestershire. It was this Giffard, residing then at Brynlllys, near Bulth. The Castle is also mentioned by Geraldus Cambrensis, as the place where Mahel, the impious and abandoned son of Milo Fitzwalter, and nephew of Bernard de Neufmarche, was killed. It was likewise in the possession of the Bohuns, Lords of Brecon, and afterwards the Staffords; and in the reign of Henry the Seventh held by Humphrey Stafford, the last Duke of Buckingham of that name.

This ruin is therefore an object of great historical interest—unlike the gloomy ruins on the banks of the Danube, though similar in form: for they carry back the thoughts of the spectator to the sad picture of avarice, brutality, and cruel disregard of the common dictates of humanity exhibited by the Barons of Germany and their hordes of retainers who lived by the spoil of the industrious classes; while this recalls to our minds the noble deeds and the noble songs of the Cambrians, when, in spite of all these feudal erections of their invaders, they disputed, hand to hand, and foot to foot, every inch of their soil, and, inspired by the poetry of their bards and their innate love of liberty, maintained for seven hundred years a successful warfare for the defence and independence of their homes:

Such were the sons of Cambria's ancient race—
A race that check'd victorious Cæsar, aw'd
Imperial Rome, and forced mankind to own
Superior virtues Britons only knew,
Or only practis'd; for they nobly dared
To face oppression; and where Freedom finds
Her aid invok'd, there will the Briton die.



SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF "LEOLINE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

THE OPERA OF "LEOLINE," AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.

The success of Flotow's work, as we anticipated in our last week's notice, has been very great. The animated acting of Miss Rafter, as *Leoline*; the expressive singing of Mr. Charles Braham, as the *Count*; and the noble voice of Weiss, as *Franz*, produce the finest result.

Our artists have depicted one of the most striking dramatic situations in the opera. It is in the trio, in which *Franz*—learning that *Leoline* had been beloved by the *Count*, prior to the catastrophe terminating the first act, when *Leoline* falls into the precipice and is killed—seizes a musket, and is on the point of shooting his rival; but at the moment of firing, the spirit of *Leoline* appears, and intervenes to save the life of her lover. This trio is, musically speaking, as remarkable for its intensity as the action is exciting.

THE PROGRESS OF A BILL.

BY W. BLANCHARD JERROLD.

ILLUSTRATED BY KENNY MEADOWS.

(Concluded from page 254.)

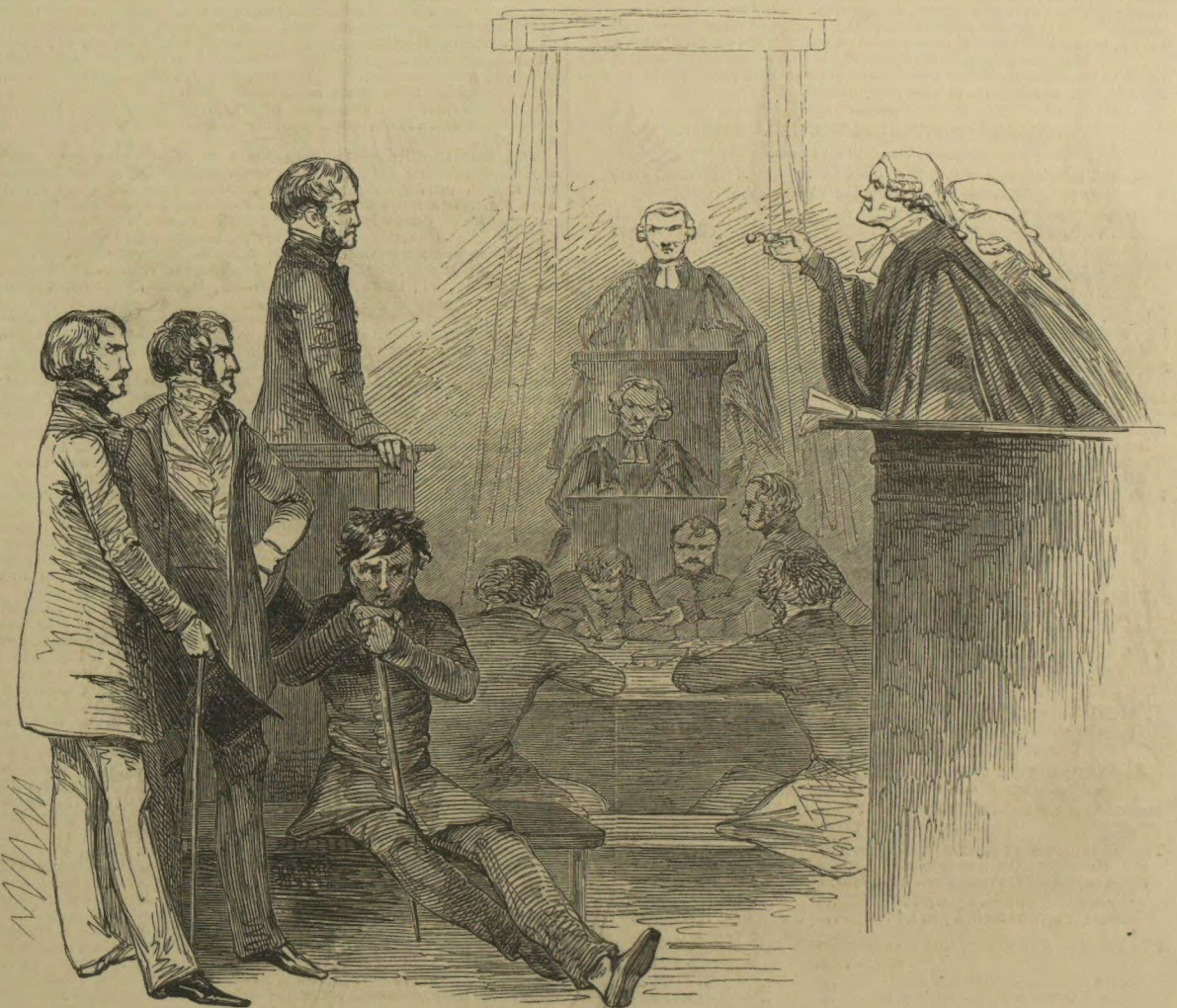
CHAPTER VIII.

THE CLIMAX OF THE DRAMA.

In due course of time Mr. Henry Pursey appeared at the Insolvent Court, and was opposed by Mr. Moss for £45, and by another Jew attorney for the value of the second bill cashed secretly by Mr. Macfum. Pursey was described as connected with a mercantile firm in the city, and in the receipt of £250 per annum.

Pursey's legal adviser submitted that his client was entitled to the protection of the Court, inasmuch as he had been the victim of one of those adroit and highly-educated swindlers with which this metropolis unhappily abounded. As for the gentlemen who now opposed Mr. Pursey, the Commissioner knew them well enough, and would not therefore give much weight to their claims, which were certainly legal, but certainly not the result of fair dealing. They had made usurers' bargains, and deserved their loss. It was well known that there was a set of men ready to cash any bills, without regard to the means of the parties whose names were attached to those bills.

The Commissioner read Pursey a most wholesome lecture on the imprudence of which he had been guilty. There he was, a young man, stripped by his imprudence of all he possessed in the world, and, as he (the Commissioner) understood, deprived of his situation. What stared him in the face? At best, a hard and passionate struggle to keep the wolf from his door; whereas, had he listened to the dictates of prudence, and not been blinded by the condescensions and representations of a man who had been instrumental in sending more than one person to that court, he might have still been in the enjoyment of his modest but easy income, and have remained a happy man. As it was, he must begin the world anew—no cheerful prospect to a man on whom a family depended for their subsistence. His (Pursey's) legal adviser had thought proper to urge as a reason for the leniency of the Court towards him, that the individuals who had cashed his (Pursey's) bills were reckless usurers. In his opinion, this did not in any way influence the culpability, or, rather, the utter imprudence of his (Pursey's) conduct. He had put his name to a bill, knowing that he had not wherewithal to pay it should it fall upon him. This constituted the imprudence (he would not apply a harsher epithet) of which he had been guilty. He would make no comment upon the acceptance of the second bill, inasmuch as herein he had become the dupe of an artful man; but he would earnestly counsel him, and, through him, others, to take a lesson from his present misfortune. He thought he had suffered and would suffer sufficient punishment for his impru-



PROGRESS OF A BILL.—THE CLIMAX.

dence, without the suspension of the Court, and he should therefore grant him the protection he sought.

It forms no part of this history to paint the struggles and the hardships that marked Pursey's new battle with the world. Perhaps, considering the amount of experience he gained by the calamity that fell, as with a lightning-stroke, his early prospects, it was not nearly purchased: for that experience is of large value which teaches us to make or mar friendships on certain foundations, and to recollect always, that, however willing we may be to serve a friend, we have no right to indulge this inclination to the prejudice of those whose legitimate support we are. That man is esteemed generous who scatters his substance abroad; while he who, in a spirit of honesty to those who by blood and tie are dependent upon him, gathers and keeps his substance exclusively for them, is called either a close-fisted or a worldly man: but, in truth, he is the more generous of the two. The former is generally actuated as much by the praise of the world as by the goodness of his nature; while the latter is always impelled onward by motives of purest generosity. And if Pursey's experience of Macfum turned the tide of his better feelings to their proper channel, and convinced him of the truth of the sentiment which declares that true charity springs from a man's own hearth, and should be ever concentrated there, then, I say, he did not purchase his experience dearly. He endured (the fact must not be hidden) years of severest penury, ere he freed himself from the net in which Macfum had entangled him; but the spirit of youth, strong within him at the outset of his struggle, carried him through the ordeal; and, though the cynic's sneer came upon his lip at times, his heart had lost little of its early, and, therefore, its best impulses. I say its early, and, therefore, its best impulses; because it is part of my human creed to believe that the heart of man never gains good feeling as it grows old—that a selfish, badly-disposed stripling never, whatever opportunities he may have, becomes a fine-spirited man; in short, that in youth are developed all the grander parts of our nature, and that knowledge of the world never betters the human heart, though it may expand the intellect and ripen the judgment.

I should distort human nature, therefore (in my opinion), were I to tell the reader that Pursey's experience developed any fresh feeling in his heart—that henceforth he was a better man. That it concentrated the goodness of his nature in its proper channel, I have already affirmed; and in this respect alone was it valuable to him. Being married, the result of his folly was presented to him daily, in the trouble and misery to which he had reduced his wife. And so Pursey became a prudent man, and cheated the crown of many three-and-sixpences by resolutely refusing ever after to Accept a Bill.

THE END.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

THE LAST GREAT RACE OF THE SEASON.

Well, goodman Time, or blount or keen,
Move thee quick, or take thy leisure,
Longest day will have its e'en—
Wearest life but treads a measure.

THE *mise en scene* is, for the most part, faultless at Newmarket. The whole detail of the racing is the ideal of artistic keeping. Thus, the chief stakes in the Houghton Meeting are run off early, because by that means the animals engaged in them, being released from their more important nominations, are made available for such chances of minor profit as offer on the last occasion of the year. . . . Turf economy should have an eye to winter expenses. The finale of the present week—for this reason—profane as it was of sport, concentrated its public interest in the first two days. The Criterion Stakes serve, as it were, to balance the account of the two-year-old stock with the betting market. They frequently send forth the cynosure of the book-makers; or, at the worst, supply a "criterion" of the relative pretensions of such Derby stock as may be in demand between "All Souls" and the Ides of March. The Cambridgeshire is the latest of the Handicaps. It is the forlorn hope of Sweeps and Lotteries—those most remarkable of modern anomalies whose fate it has been, within a few short months, to undergo eulogy in the House of Peers, and condemnation at the Old Bailey. These two races occurred on Monday and Tuesday—in the order in which they are alluded to. The result of the former will accumulate the perplexity of the "talents." The lot was a very even one; and the winner, Nina, with a penalty, met a couple of Derby market horses similarly situated; but is not the great event for next year at Epsom already settled? . . . For a race, having two hundred and thirty-nine entries, and to be run for six months hence, we have had one already backed at 5 to 1. Our present business, therefore, is with Tuesday, and the issue whereof was "big." . . .

It is proper to admit that Monday was not distinguished for the sort of weather that holiday people select for rural excursions; nevertheless, the Eastern Counties cheap trains may attribute their "beggarly account of empty boxes" to more than mere "skiey influences." . . . "Every man to his station, and the cook to the fore sheet," says the old fo'castle maxim; and whatever popularity-mongers may urge to the contrary, the race-course at Newmarket is not the place for those "whose tattered clothes their poverty bespeak"—neither the circle at the Jockey Club Rooms the appropriate site for a figure whose *ensemble* in the eyes of the charitable might serve him as "a perfect substitute for silver."

The Cambridgeshire day was well attended—"satis est, quod sufficit." It was a good specimen of what used to be considered a special day at head-quarters, and they must be gluttons whom that would not satisfy. The attraction—a popular handicap—was of the usual character of such compositions. It consisted of a large field of horses, with a full complement of mystery, humbug, and undeniable robbery, to give it the proper flavour. Lanesboro', that was to have won the Cesarewitch, only he didn't start, was, on authority, "booked" for this prize; as no doubt he was, by those who follow their leaders and their nose. They took three to one that he won out and out; and they were saved the sorrow of seeing how far they had been deceived, as he never "show'd" in the contest at all. A couple of dozen went, and one of the "turned loose" lot won, with another in the same category in attendance. It was a grateful sight—that of Colonel Peel's right national colours first and second—for such patrons come the honour and observance of the Turf. Dacia, for so the conqueror was called, had done her *devoir* in the second October week, so as to secure a good amount of confidence—but your great creature in a handicap is not compounded of similes. It is not quality commands success; that is caviare to the million: your "tear-mouth" is the star who brings down the galleries. In the ordinary meaning of the expression (ordinary, that is, in betting phraseology) it was rather a harmless race, the Cambridgeshire—which is perhaps saying little enough for it in the reader's opinion. But recollect it was "the last great race of the season!" bear in mind the Houghton is the "hay and straw meeting;" and have in memory that they are costly cates on which "this our 'leg' doth feed."

The racing year of 1848 hath "trod its mea-ure;" presently it will be worth the ink to record the performance of those who piped, briefly to note the company, and the tune to which they danced.

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—MONDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Lord Exeter's Bishop of Romford's Cob. . . . (Walked over)

Handicap Sweepstakes of 25 sovs. each.

Colonel Peel's The Admiral, 4 yrs, 7st 5lb . . . (Nat) 1

Mr. Verity's Diplomatist, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb . . . (F. Butler) 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.

Mr. Hargrave's Ulysses, 4 yrs . . . (Bumby) 1

Lord Exeter's Cirassian Maid, 4 yrs . . . (Bartholomew) 2

Match, 50.—Lord Exeter's Carissima, 8st 7lb (Bartholomew), beat Mr. Shelley's Watchdog, 8st 5lb (F. Butler), by half a length.

Match, 100, h ft.—Lord Exeter's Cocoa-nut, 7st 4lb (W. Abdale), beat Mr. Shelley's Philosopher, 8st 7lb (F. Butler), by two lengths.

Match, 25.—Lord Chesterfield's g by Jerred, dam by Dr. Syntax (Nat), beat Lord Glasgow's f by The Provost, dam by Comus, 8st 2lb (F. Butler).

Match, 100, h ft.—Lord Exeter's f by Belram, out of Elegance, 7st 7lb (W. Abdale), beat Lord Glasgow's f by The Provost, dam by Actæon, 7st 10lb (Nat).

Match, 100, h ft.—Duke of Bedford's Bridle, 8st 7lb (F. Butler), beat Lord Glasgow's Clerk of the Council, 7st 7lb, by a neck.

Match, 200, h ft.—Mr. Shelley's Remembrance, 8st 1lb (F. Butler), beat Lord Exeter's Gardania, 8st 7lb (Bartholomew), by two lengths.

The Criterion Stakes of 30 sovs each, 20 ft.

Mr. Watson's Nina, 8st 8lb (including 3lb extra) . . . (Robinson) 1

Lor Eglington's Elthron, 8st 10lb (including 3lb extra) . . . (Marlow) 2

TUESDAY.

Match, 100, h ft.—Duke of Bedford's Newport, 2 yrs (F. Butler), beat Mr. Mostyn's f by Lord Stafford, out of Birdlime, 3 yrs (Nat).

Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each.

Lord Strathmore's Swallow, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb . . . (S. Rogers) 1

Lord Stanley's Circus, 3 yrs, 7st 9lb . . . (Nat) 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Mr. G. Mason's Elimes, 5 yrs . . . (J. Sharp) 1

Lord Strathmore's Gabbler, 4 yrs . . . (F. Butler) 2

Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs each.

Lord Chesterfield's Ferule, 2 yrs, 7st 7lb . . . (Nat) 1

Lord Caledon's Dahotah Chief, 2 yrs, 7st . . . (Tasker) 2

Match 200, h ft.—Duke of Bedford's St. Rosalie, 8st 7lb (F. Butler), beat Exeter's Algire, 7st 10lb (W. Abdale).

The CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES of 25 sovs each, 10 ft, and 5 only if declared, &c., with 100 added; the second to receive 50 sovs out of the stakes, and the winner to pay 30 sovs to the judge. (145 sovs, 48 of whom declared.)

Colonel Peel's Dacia, 3 yrs, 8st 9lb . . . (G. Brown) 1

Colonel Peel's Taffrail, 3 yrs, 8st 7lb . . . (Collins) 2

Fifty Pounds. The winner, with his engagements, to be sold for 300 guineas, if demanded, &c.

Mr. F. Clark's Glenalvon, 2 yrs . . . (Hiett) 1

Lord Exeter's Swordplayer, 3 yrs . . . (S. Mann) 2

Handicap Plate of £100 for three-yr-olds and upwards.

Mr. S. L. Fox's Executor, 4 yrs, 8st 7lb . . . (Templeman) 1

Lord Exeter's Tophana, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb . . . (J. Mann) 2

WEDNESDAY.

The Selling Handicap, D.M. Winner to be sold for £100.

Mignon 1
Duplicity 2
Sweepstakes. Winner to be sold for 40 sovs.
Tuscan 1
Taglion mare 2
Subscription Plate of £50.
Grief 1
First Chance 2

NEWMARKET, WEDNESDAY NIGHT, 12 O'CLOCK.

NURSER STAKES.—FIRST CLASS.
3 to 1 agst Cashier and Cesar . . . 6 to 1 agst Concertina colt
colt . . . 7 to 1 — Marisella filly
11 to 10 on the field against three.

SECOND CLASS.

5 to 2 agst Tiresome (t) . . . 6 to 1 agst Dahotah Chief . . . 6 to 1 agst Clarissa
12 to 1 agst Honeycomb . . . 33 to 1 agst Osterley

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each for two and three-year olds.—T.Y.C.
Grist, 3 yrs 1 (Hornsby, jun.)
Whitstone, 3 yrs 2

Sweeps for two-year olds. T.Y.C.

The Peeress and Emerald Colts ran a dead heat.

Handicap of 15 sovs each, for 2 yr olds. D.M.

Kissaway, 8st 2lb 1 (Templeman)
Goodwood, 8st 7lb 2

Sweepstakes for two-year olds. Winner to be sold for £40.

Piccola 1
Sister to Jolly Dick 2

Match.—The f out of Gag's dam received from Misomer filly.

Match, 200, h ft.—The Bishop of Romford's Cob, 8st 7lb (Bartholomew), beat Farthingale, 6st 5lb.

Match, 50, D.M.—Archery, 7st 10lb (Nat), beat Watchdog, 8st 4lb.

Match—200 sovs, h ft, D.M.

Mr. Verity's Diplomatist, 8st 7lb . . . (F. Butler) 1

Mr. Greville's Giselle, 7st 7lb 2

The Glasgow Stakes of 100 sovs each.

Mr. Gulley's Osterley 1 (A. Day)
Lord Clifden's Tiresome 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Verity's Diplomatist, 4 yrs . . . (F. Butler) 1

Mr. Douglas's Tom Tough, aged 2

Sweepstakes of 50 sovs each, h ft, for two-yr-olds.

Lord Orford's c by Cotherstone, out of Mandane . . . (Nat) 1

Mr. R. H. Neville's Eugenie 2

Handicap Plate.

Lord Exeter's Tophana, 3 yrs, 7st 2lb . . . (Pettit) 1

Mr. St. Aubyn's Julia, 6st 9lb 2

The Prospect Stakes of 10 sovs each.

Mr. Shelley's Watchdog, 7st 5lb (Pearl) 1

Mr. Lowther's Black Doe, 6st 4lb 2

The deciding heat for the Two-yr-old Stakes was won by Peerless filly.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.

FRENCH NATIONAL GUARDS AND ENGLISH GUARDSMEN.—On Tuesday, F. White and T. Cartwright, two Grenadier Guardsmen, were charged with having purloined 8s. 4d. from one of the Paris National Guard, who now, with many of his comrades, is on a visit to the metropolis.—Joseph Dalton, policeman in private clothes, said that on the previous night he saw the prisoner and Cartwright walking down Fleet-street arm-in-arm with two of the National Guard. Anticipating that some difference might arise between them, he followed, and saw them go into the Green Dragon public-house. One of the National Guard put down half-a-sovereign for the purpose of having something to drink, which White picked up and called for some rum and shrub. He paid for what they had, amounting to 1s. 8d., and put the change into his pocket. On coming out, the National Guard asked for his change, but White denied that he had anything belonging to him. On witness interfering, White and Cartwright became very violent. They struck witness and a brother officer several times, and Cartwright endeavoured to rescue his comrade. On being searched, two half-crowns, two shillings, two sixpences, and fourpence were found upon White, which were the moneys given in change.—Danteville, one of the National Guards, who was examined, completely corroborated the evidence of the policeman. He arrived on the previous night in London by the train, and was proceeding with a comrade along Fleet-street, when two soldiers came up and took them by the arm, and proposed that they should go into a public-house.—Both the prisoners denied the charge.—Mr. Alderman Gibbs said the conduct of the two prisoners was most disgraceful. He should sentence White to one month's hard labour in the House of Correction, and Cartwright, whose case was not so bad, having only interfered to rescue his comrade, to seven days' imprisonment.—The prisoners were then locked up.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

It is understood that on Thursday Messrs. Overend Gurney and Co., the eminent discount brokers, reduced the interest allowed for money "on call" to two per cent. Under the combined influence of the disturbed state of both Prussia and Austria, the ascertained fact of a deficiency in the present harvest, and the continued rain, Consols at the beginning of the week betrayed great depression. The opening price on Monday was 84½, which rapidly declined to 84¼ to ½, slightly advancing on Tuesday to 84½ to ¾. But the agreeable change in the weather on Wednesday, and absence of any exciting news from the Continent, gave a stimulus to prices, a rise of 1 per cent. being registered, Consols closing at 85½ for Money and Time. This improved tone again characterized the market on Thursday, prices again advancing ½ per cent. The closing quotations of the week continue to display firmness; Exchequer Bills and Bank Stock, however, not partaking relatively in the advance. Quotations are, for Bank Stock, 134; Reduced, 84; Three per Cent. Consols Annuities, 88½; New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. Annuities, 86; Long Annuities to expire on January, 1860, 88½; Ditto, October 10, 1859, 88½; India Stock, 236; India Bonds, under £1000, 39 p.; South Sea Stock, 94; Consols for Account, 85½; Exchequer Bill, £1000, March, 39 p.; Ditto, £1000, June, 40 p.; Ditto, £500, June, 40 p.; Ditto, Small, March, 39 p.; Ditto, Small, June, 37 p.

Transactions in the Foreign House have not, during the week, displayed any marked feature until Thursday, when, affected by the improved state of the English market, Mexican advanced about ½ per cent., and Portuguese were firmer at a fractional advance. Dutch Stock has been dealt in, but without any decided change in prices. The closing rates are:—For Danish Bonds, 65½; Grenada Bonds, One per Cent., 12½; Mexican, Five per Cent., 1846, 20½; Peruvian Bonds, Six per Cent., 30½; Portuguese, Four per Cent., 23; Russian Bonds, 98½; Spanish, Three per Cent., 22½; Venezuela Bonds, Two-and-a-Quarter per Cent., 14; Dutch, Two-and-a-Half per Cent., 44½; Ditto, Four per Cent., 68½.

The Share Market, at the commencement of the week, experienced great depression; London and North-Western having been sold at 99½; Midland Stock at 64½ 65; Great Western, 67; Chester and Holyhead, Edinburgh and Glasgow, in fact, all the leading lines, sharing in the decline. But a decided reaction occurred on Thursday; which is greatly to be attributed to the publication of a letter from Mr. George Hudson to J. Houghton Branner, Esq., of Liverpool. This letter, while more particularly applicable to the state of Midland Stock, at the same time combats strongly the general errors that appear to have so powerfully impressed the public mind. Mr. Hudson recalls the fact that Consols have been 47, are now 85, and have been 100. Bank Stock has paid 10 per cent., now only pays 7; adding that the continuation of railway traffic, considering the depressed state of trade, has exceeded all reasonable expectation. In reference to the Midland Company, he states, in his individual opinion, that another £5 call on the £50 shares, with the arrears outstanding, will complete all works in course of construction; and the remaining £25 per share will be applicable to the liquidation of the debts. A statement will be laid before the proprietors at an early period both by the North-Western and Midland Companies. The Brighton company have already circulated one. This is the right course to restore confidence, and the accompanying list, compared with that of last week, affords ground for belief that a revival has already commenced. Birmingham and Oxford Junction, Calls duly paid, or with a Guarantee, 22½; Buckinghamshire, 44 dis.; Caledonian, 17½; Ditto, New, £10 Pref., 3½; Chester and Holyhead, 20; Eastern Counties, 12½; Eastern Union, Scrip, 6 per Cent., 15; Eire Lincolshire, 20½; Great Northern, 34; Ditto, ½ A Deferred, 2½; Ditto, ½ B, 6 per Cent. Guaranteed, ½; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 21; Great North of England, 21½; Great Western, 69; Ditto, Half Shares, 41; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 14; Ditto, Fifths, 15½; Ditto, New £17, 7½; Hull and Selby, 94; Ditto, Half Shares, 45; Lancaster and Carlisle, 40½; Ditto, Thirds, 6½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, Half Shares, 26; Ditto, Quarter Shares, 8; Ditto, Fifths, 3½; Ditto, Thirds (Reg.), 1½; Ditto, Half Shares (A), 12; Leeds and Bradford, 36; Leeds and Thirsk, 15½; London and Blackwall, 4½; London, Brighton, and South Coast, 26½; Ditto, New £5, Guaranteed 6 per Cent., 42; London and North-Western, 107; Ditto, New, 4½; Ditto, Fifths, 4; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), A, 3½; Ditto, £10 (M. and B.), C, 1½; London and South-Western, 37; Ditto, New £40, 18½; Ditto, Thirds, 5½ dis.; Ditto, New Scrip, 1848, Pref., 7 per Cent. on Deposit, and 5 per Cent. on Calls, ½ dis.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, New £10 Pref., 9½; Midland, 70; Ditto, £50 Shares, 5½; Ditto, Consolidated Bristol and Birmingham, 6 per Cent., 113; North British, 12; Ditto, Quarters, 2½; North St. Andrews, 6½; Scottish Central, 21; Shrewsbury and Birmingham, 1½; Shropshire Union, ½; South Staffordshire, 2; South-Eastern, 20½; Ditto, No. 2, 8½; Ditto, No. 3, 12; Ditto, No. 4, Thirds, 6; South Wales, 6½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 22; Ditto, Original New and Berwick, 22; Ditto, Extension, No. 1, 9½; Ditto, ditto, No. 2, 9½; Ditto, Great North-Eastern Preference, 3½; York and North Midland, 44; Ditto, Preference, 6½; Ditto, East and West Riding Extension, 21; Boulogne and Amiens, 5½; Namur and Liege, 3½; Northern of France, 6½; Sambre and Meuse, 2½.

THE MARKETS.

* CORN EXCHANGE (Friday).—A very limited quantity of English wheat has been received fresh up to our market this week, coastwise as well as by land carriage. To-day the show of supply of both red and white was small. Selected qualities—which were very scarce—moved off steadily, at prices fully equal to those paid on Monday last. In the middling and inferior kinds a very moderate business was doing, at late rates. Only 11,410 quarters of foreign wheat have come to hand, yet the supply of that article on offer this morning was good. Prime sample were in ready demand, at extreme rates of value. Otherwise the trade was firm, at full prices. For most kinds of barley—especially malting samples—we had a firm inquiry, at fully late rates. The show of all kinds was small. Malt ready for delivery was firm, and prices were well supported. The forward sale of barley, while the supply of oats was small that grain commanded very little attention, yet the factors refused to accept lower prices. Beans, peas, Indian corn, and meal as last advised. They top price of the best town-made flour was 48s per 280 lbs.

ARRIVALS.—English: wheat, 1430; barley, 490; oats, 50. Irish: barley, —; oats, 4780. Foreign: wheat, 11,410; barley, 040; oats, 1270. Flour, 129½ sacks; malt, 60 quarters. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 43s to 43½; ditto, white, 51s to 51½; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 42½; ditto, white, 46s to 46½; rye, 31s to 31½; grinding barley, 27s to 30s; distilling ditto, 30s to 32s; malting ditto, 33s to 34s; Norfolk and Lincoln malt, 56s to 58s; brown ditto, 48s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 58s to 60s; Chevalier, 60s to 62s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 19s to 22s; potato ditto, 21s to 24s; Youghal and Cork, black, 15s to 19s; ditto, white, 22s to 25s; tick beans, new, 33s to 35s; ditto, old, —s to —s; grey peas, 37s to 39s; maple, 38s to 41s; white, 35s to 38s; boliers, 38s to 41s per quarter. Town-made flour, 45s to 48s; Suffolk, 37s to 42s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s, per 280 lbs.—Foreign: Danzig red wheat, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; barley, —s to —s; oats, —s to —s; beans, —s to —s; peas, —s to —s, per quarter. Flour, American, 27s to 31s per barrel; Baltic, 27s to 31s per barrel.

The Seed Market.—We have not the slightest alteration to notice in this market. The demand generally is flat:—Linsed, English, sowing, 56s to 60s; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 42s to 46s; hempseed, 45s to 48s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 20s per cwt; brown mustard-seed, 9s to 12s; white ditto, 8s to 11s 6d; tares, 7s 6d to 10s 6d per bushel; English linseed, new, £27 to £28 per last of 160 quarters; flusseed cakes, English, £11 10s to £12 10s; ditto, foreign, £8 10s to £10 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, ditto, £5 per cwt; Canary, 8s to 9s per quarter. English clover seed, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Foreign, red, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s; white, —s to —s; extra, —s to —s. Broad.—The prices of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d to 8½d; of household ditto, 6d to 7½d per 4lb loaf.

Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s 7d; barley, 32s 3d; oats, 19s 11d; rye, 32s 4d; beans, 35s 9d; peas, 39s 7d. The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 52s 5d; barley, 32s 10d; oats, 21s 1d; rye, 32s 0d; beans, 36s 6d; peas, 39s 1d.

Duties on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 5s 0d; barley, 2s 0d; oats, 2s 0d; rye, 2s 0d; beans, 2s 0d; peas, 2s 0d. Sugar.—All kinds of raw sugar are very dull in sale, at a further decline in prices of 6d per cwt. Refined goods are a slow inquiry, at 48s to 51s per cwt for fair to very good grocery, and 49s 6d to 50s for standard humps.

Coffee.—Very little business is doing in any description. In prices we have no material alteration to notice. Rice.—Fine qualities are firm, at last week's quotations. In other kinds we have very few sales to notice. Provisions.—The best parcels of Irish butter are in steady request, at fully late week's quotations. The middling and inferior kinds are a slow sale. Carlow, 76s to 84s; Clonmel, 76s to 82s; Carrick, 76s to 80s; Waterford, 72s to 76s; Cork, 78s to 81s; Limerick, 72s to 76s; Sligo, 67s to 72s; and Tralee, 68s to 72s per cwt, all landed. There is more business doing in foreign butter: the best qualities are selling at from 88s to 100s per cwt. English butter is a slow sale, at 100s to 104s for fine Dorset; 90s to 92s for medium quality; 85s to 88s for inferior; and 11s to 13s 6d per dozen lbs. for fresh. The demand for all kinds of bacon is heavy, and barely the late reduction in value. Singed sides are quoted at 62s to 66s per cwt. We have no change whatever to notice in the value of other kinds of provisions.

Tallow.—The demand is tolerably steady, at 45s per cwt. for P.Y.C. on the spot. The stock is upwards of 32,000 cwt. Oil.—The market to-day was heavily supplied with beasts, owing to which, the unfavourable state of the weather for slaughtering, and the thin attendance of buyers, the beef trade ruled excessively heavy, at, in most instances, a decline in the quotations of 2d per 8lb. The show of foreign stock was on the increase. There were 149 beasts in the market from Spain. The supply of sheep was somewhat extensive, the time of year considered. All breeds were a very dull inquiry; and prices were from 3d to 4d per 8lb lower than on Monday. The highest figure for 120w was 4s 10d per 8lb. Calves—the supply of which was good—were a mere drag, and quite 4d per 8lb lower. In pigs next to nothing was doing, at barely late rates. Milch cows were selling at from £14 to £17 each, including their small calf.

Per 8lb to sink the offals:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 2s 4d to 2s 4d; second quality ditto, 2s 8d to 3s 0d; prime large oxen, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime Scots, &c., 3s 8d to 4s 0d; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s 2d to 3s 5d; second quality ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; prime coarse-wooled ditto, 4s 2d to 4s 6d; prime South Down ditto, 4s 8d to 4s 10d; large coarse calves, 3s 2d to 3s 6d; prime small ditto, 3s 8d to 4s 0d; large hogs, 3s 10d to 4s 1d; neat small porkers, 4s 6d to 4s 10d. Suckling calves, 17s to 23s; and quarter old pigs, 16s to 22s each. Total supplies: Beasts, 1145; cows, 149; sheep, 6810; calves, 325; pigs, 390. Foreign supplies: Beasts, 375; sheep, 1970; calves, 118.

Cattle and Leadenhall (Friday).—These markets were dull in the extreme, at drooping prices:—Per 8lb by the carcass:—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large ditto, 2s 10d to 3s 2d; prime small ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; large pork, 3s 4d to 4s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 10d to 3s 4d; middling ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 10d; prime ditto, 4s 0d to 4s 4d; veal 3s 0d to 4s 0d; small pork, 4s 8d to 5s 0d.

ROBT. HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, OCT. 24.

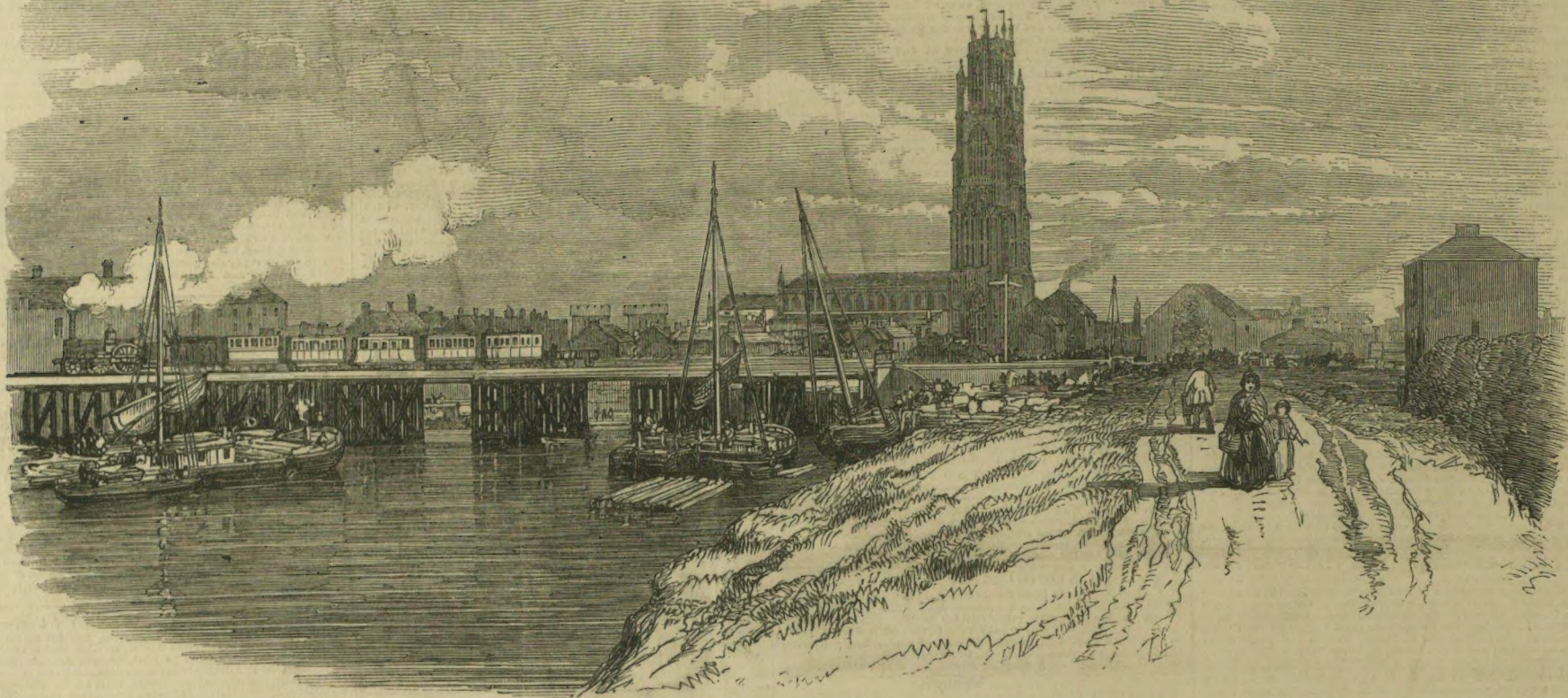
BANKRUPTS.

W M HILL, Charlton-place, Islington, builder. G W HALL, Lime-street, City, East India merchant. R C LAURENCE, Broadstairs, victualler. J JACKSON, Upper Court, Herfordshire, farmer. J COPE, Derby, fishmonger. C G MIDDLETON, Manchester, soap manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERINGS.

A HILL, Glasgow, funeral undertaker. A HAMILTON, Glasgow, clothier. D YOUNG, Glasgow, share-dealer. J REID, Glasgow, wine and spirit merchant. A M'CONCHEY, Glasgow, baker. P S STEWART, Glasgow, tailor.

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OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—BOSTON.

OPENING OF THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.

On the 17th inst., the Loop Line of the Great Northern Railway communication Lincolnshire was opened with great éclat. Two well-filled trains left Peterborough at 6 and 9 A.M., and were hailed all along the line by crowds who flocked to see them pass. At twelve o'clock, a train with the passengers from the London and North-Western and Eastern Counties, followed. Among those connected with the undertaking were Mr. James Arboin, Mr. Pym, Mr. Mowatt, Mr. Cubitt the engineer, Mr. Scott Russell, Mr. Bury the locomotive superintendent, Mr. W. Pulford his manager, Mr. Williams, and others. The train arrived at Boston about two, at Lincoln soon after three, and was greeted between Boston and Lincoln with bands of music and masses of people.

The entire line lies on a dead level; and the only difficulty has been in securing a firm foundation in some parts of the fens.

The stations are plain and inexpensive, and the whole line has been constructed at £15,000 per mile, or a total of one million for the 64 miles. It consists of that portion of the Great Northern Railway known as the "loop line," from its coiling round in that form from the main point at Peterborough, and embracing within its circuit of 64 miles, Spalding, Boston, Lincoln, and the adjacent districts; carrying the traffic southward, on the one hand, by means of the London and North-Western Railway, and on the other by means of the Eastern Counties Railway, both of which have a terminal extension at Peterborough. This, however, is merely a temporary arrangement for working the Lincolnshire traffic over the "loop," until the main line of the Great Northern, now being constructed, shall be completed from Peterborough to London. The arrangements are such, that the trains of the Great Northern, on their arrival at Boston, will unite with those of the East Lincolnshire Railway, now completed to the latter point; and will be taken by that railway on to Louth and Grimsby, and the passengers by steamers over the Humber to Hull; the great advantage being that

passengers and goods may be conveyed direct, and without interruption, to and from London to Hull, by way of Peterborough, 40 miles shorter than by any other route, and at a saving of two hours.

The distance from Peterborough to Boston is 32 miles, and from Boston to Lincoln 30. The chief peculiarity in the structure of the line is, that all the bridges are built of timber. The line from Peterborough to Boston is for 16 miles continuously straight, besides being level, or pretty nearly so, from Boston to Lincoln. It is provided at all the stations with cattle pens for agricultural purposes. The steepest gradient is 1 in 100. The contractors have been Mr. Peto, M.P., and Mr. Betts.

The line at Boston commands a fine view of the noble tower of the church of St. Botolph, 300 feet high. We have engraved this locality.

We have also illustrated one of the peculiar constructions on the line—the timber bridge which carries it over the Witham, at Bardney. Its length is 729 yards; angle of skew, 32°; central opening, 100 feet; three smaller openings, of 35 feet span; and the approaches of 98 openings, varying in size from 18 to 20 feet.

Next week we shall more fully illustrate the works on the line. On Thursday (the 26th) there was a great celebration of the Railway opening at Boston. A public dinner was given in the theatre; and in the evening there was a grand ball. There was likewise a tea meeting; and gratuitous railway trips during the day, as well as other recreations, were provided for the entire population.

LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL.—LOSS OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH."

This Society was instituted in January, 1839; and originated in consequence of the violent hurricane of the 7th of that month, which occasioned such fearful destruction both to life and property at the mouth of the river Mersey. The objects of the Institution are—

- 1st. The preservation of life from shipwreck.
- 2nd. The relief of the unfortunate sufferers wrecked on the shores contiguous to the Port of Liverpool.
- 3rd. The reward of persons instrumental in rescuing life from shipwreck.



REVERSE OF THE MEDAL.—ACTUAL SIZE.

With a view to carrying out the third object, the reward is a beautiful medal, executed by Mr. Wyon, of her Majesty's Mint, in his best style. The obverse represents a sailor kneeling on a fragment of wreck, rescuing an infant and its mother from drowning; a boat in the distance appears similarly engaged; and in the horizon is a ship. The reverse is the Liver, encircled by a wreath of oak.

No less than four gold and twenty-three silver Medals had been awarded on different occasions by the Society, previous to the loss of the *Ocean Monarch*. On this memorable occasion, Gold Medals were voted to Thomas Littledale, Esq., owner of the yacht *Queen of the Ocean*; Admiral Pasco Grenfell, Brazilian Consul-General; Captain Lisboa, Captain of H.B.M. steam-frigate *Afonso*; Mr. Dani, Master of the steamer *Prince of Wales*; and Jerome, the courageous seaman of the *New World*. The first-class Silver Medals, to the Commander and four Lieutenants of the *Afonso*—namely, Commander F. X. D'Alcantra; Lieutenants Azevedo, Torrias, d'Aranjo, and e Teive; to Mr. Jotham Bragdon, mate of the *Ocean Monarch*, and Mr. Batty, mate of the steamer *Prince of Wales*; also, second-class Silver Medals, to four seamen of the *Afonso*.

The particulars as to the conflagration, and the courageous acts of individuals in the rescue, have already appeared in our Journal.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by WILLIAM LITTLE, 198, Strand aforesaid.—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1848.



MR. WYON'S DESIGN FOR THE LIVERPOOL SHIPWRECK AND HUMANE SOCIETY'S MEDAL, AWARDED TO PERSONS WHO ASSISTED AT THE CONFLAGRATION OF THE "OCEAN MONARCH."